

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

THE Whigs of Adams County are requested to meet in the Court House, on Tuesday evening the 17th inst. (Court week) at 7 o'clock, to select a Representative Delegate to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg in August next, and to appoint Conferees to confer with the Conferees from Franklin county in regard to a Senatorial Delegate to the same.

By order of the County Committee, A. R. STEVENSON, Chairman

April 9.

LITERARY CONTEST.

THE PHILADELPHIAN AND PENNSYLVANIA Societies of Pennsylvania College will hold their Annual Literary CONTEST, in Christ's Church, on the Evening of the 18th of April.—The exercises will consist of Essays, Orations, and a Debate on the following question: "Is a Public Education preferable to a Private?" The friends of Literature, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

DANIEL GARTER, Joint Comm. of the

WILLIAM F. GREAVES, of the

GEORGE EYSTER, of the

DANIEL WORLEY, of the

JOHN W. KREGELO, of the

March 19.

The Rents for Pews in

the Presbyterian Church during the past year, and arrears for former years, will be needed by the Board of Trustees on or before the 15th of this month—at which time payment is requested to be made to A. R. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

Persons who have not held pews, and wishing to rent for the ensuing year, can be supplied by applying to the Treasurer during the present month.

April 9.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

GETTYSBURG, Pa.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Public House, formerly kept by Mr. KURTZ, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., a few doors from the Centre Square. The House is pleasantly located, has every necessary convenience in the way of Stabling, &c., and will be conducted on strict Temperance principles. The subscriber has had some experience in keeping public houses, and he hopes to be able to furnish a pleasant and comfortable "home" to such as may be disposed to patronize him.

HENRY S. MINNIGH.

Gettysburg, March 26.

Wanted by the Subscriber

8 TO 10,000 feet White or Yellow Pine Boards; 10 to 15,000 feet Oak or Yellow Pine Shingling Laths; 12 to 15,000 good Oak Shingles; 8 to 10,000 good Chestnut do; and 500 good Chestnut Posts.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Jan. 29.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Taylor, sen., deceased. LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE TAYLOR, sen., late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call with them and settle the same; and those who have any claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MARY TAYLOR, Ex'rs.

SAMUEL Y. TAYLOR, Ex'rs.

ROBERT B. TAYLOR, Ex'rs.

March 12.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGHT.

Gettysburg, April 20.

CHEAP BLANK BOOKS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous customers, that he has on hand a large variety of half-bound Cap, Quartos do. Plain do. Demi. Medium, Day and Ledger Account Books, also Memorandum and Pass Books, to which their attention is invited, and which are sold on such terms as cannot fail to please. In addition to the Books named above, our stock comprises all the popular

School and College Books

of the day, such as the various editions of Spelling Books, the various series of Reading Books, English Dictionaries and Grammars; the works on Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric, Elocution, Logic, Composition, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Mensuration, Drawing, Book-keeping, History, Biography, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Natural History, Physiology, Astronomy, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, French Grammars, Dictionaries, Readers, &c., all the various German, Latin, Greek and Spanish School and Classical Books, with a variety of the standard works of the day, in the several departments of Literature, Science and Art, together with every article of Stationery now in use—all for sale at the lowest cash prices.

Particular attention will also be paid to all orders through Country Merchants and others, for Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, &c., for public and private Libraries, and no efforts will be spared to complete such orders on the most reasonable terms.

KELLER KURTZ, Bookseller & Stationer,

Opposite the Bank, and a few doors east of

Kurtz's Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 19.

THE LADIES

The prettiest Calicoes, Gingshams, &c. in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S Go and see them.

NOTE BOOKS.—50 copies of Walker's

Southern Harmony just received, which will be sold to country merchants or private individuals, at a small advance upon cost, at the

Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

Poetry.

OLD FRIENDS TOGETHER.

Oh, time is sweet, when roses meet,
With spring's sweet breath around them;
And sweet the time when hearts are lost,
If those who love have found them;
And sweet the mind that still can find
A star in darkest weather—
But nought can be so sweet to see
As old friends met together.

Those days of old when youth was bold,
And time stole wings to speed it,
And youth ne'er knew how fast time flew,
Or knowing, did not heed it—
Though grey each brow that meets us now,
(For age brings wintry weather,) yet
Yet nought can be so sweet to see
As those old friends together.

The few long known whom years have shown,
With heart that friendship blesses;
A hand to cheer, perchance a tear
To soothe a friend's distresses,
Who helped and tried, still side by side,
A friend to face bad weather—
Oh, thus may we yet joy to see
And meet old friends together.

Miscellaneous.

OLD PSALM TUNES.

There is to us more pathos, heart thrilling expression in some of the old psalm tunes, feelingly displayed, than in a whole batch of modernisms. The strains go home, and the "fountain of the great deep is broken up"—the great deep of unfathomable feeling that lies far, far below the surface of the world-hardened heart; and the unwonted, yet unchecked tear starts in the eye, the softened spirit yields to their influence, and shakes off the load of earthly care, rising purified and spiritualized, into a clearer atmosphere. Strange, inexplicable associations brood over the mind "like the far-off dream of paradise," mingling their chaste melancholy with musings of still, subdued, more cheerful character. How many glad hearts in the olden time have rejoiced in those songs of praise, how many sorrowful ones sighed out their complaints in those plaintive notes, that steal sadly, tho' sweetly on the ear; hearts that now cold in death, are laid to rest, around that sacred tune, within those walls they had so often swelled with emotion.

Think.—Thought. Place one idea upon paper, another will follow, still another, till you have written a page.—You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful it will be.—If you neglect yourself, and use other people's thoughts, you will never know what you are capable of. At first, your ideas may come out in lumps—homely and shapeless—but no matter; time and perseverance will polish and arrange them. Learn to think and you will soon learn to write; and the more you think, the better you will express your ideas.

Do not grudge the cost and labor necessary to plant a few of the best shade trees round your house; and if you have any doubts about what to plant, stick in an elm. There are few trees in the world finer than a fine sweeping elm; and two or three of them will give even a common looking dwelling a look of dignity. If you plant fruit trees for shade, they are likely to be broken to pieces for the fruit, and they grow unsightly by the time that forest trees grow spreading and umbrageous.

There are very few men whose friends build so fair a monument to their memory as they can raise with their own hands, by planting an elm or maple where it can grow for a century.—Horticulturist.

If you don't love flowers yourself, don't quarrel with those who do. It is a defect in your nature which you ought to be sorry for, rather than abuse those who are more gifted. Of what possible use is the rainbow, we should like to know? And yet a wiser than you did not think the world complete without it.

Don't let insects of various kinds overrun your orchard or garden, and then lazily fold your arms and say, "It's no use, this trying to raise things, now that so many vermin are about." Spend three days industriously, in the early stage of the matter, in putting down the rascals, and then look around you and see if a little industry is not better than grumbling.

The editor of the Arena, published at Killington, Ct., complains that it is hard work to edit a country paper, on account of the lack of local news and incidents. He says he expected to have had an original marriage and death for the last paper; but the sudden thaw kicked the wedding into the middle of next week, and the doctor got sick himself and could not visit his patient, so the patient got well—and thus the announcements were lost.

"Now, Patrick," said a judge, "what do you say to the charge; are you guilty or not guilty?" "Faith! but that's difficult for yer honor to tell, let alone myself. Wait till I hear the evidence."

A young lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified herself by quoting the passage:—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

M. Stanislaus Julien, the learned orientalist, has communicated to the French Institute the Chinese method of coloring the hair. It is said that the Chinese have succeeded in reaching and transforming, by means of medicine and a peculiar diet, the liquid which colors the pilous system, and giving to white or red hair a black tint, which maintains itself during the continued growth. The coloring is produced by means of certain substances mixed with food and drink.—These substances are not hurtful to the body, having for basis and element ferruginous principles which are recommended by physicians and always successfully employed. M. Dehay, who has written a treatise on the subject, and prepared a formula of the means to be employed, says—

It is astonishing that the physiologists who have experimented and succeeded in coloring the bones of living animals red, by making them eat and digest madder, have not thought of seeking in the same way to color red and white hair black. The hair and the beard belong to vegetable life, and are disposed to the same phenomena. In fact, after a sufficient quantity of ferruginous salts has been introduced into the body, the circulation takes them up, the blood loaded with these substances deposits them in the follicles of the hair, which in turn pours them into the oil of the hair, and this oil, saturated with iron, becomes black, and the whole hair with it.

Mr. Imbert, at present bishop in China, offers, according to the testimony of the Abbe Voisin, one of the directors of foreign missions, a living proof of this internal coloring of the hair and beard. It is by this method that the Chinese, correcting the vagaries of nature, have been able to claim the title, from the highest antiquity, of the black haired nation.

Two of Our Apprentices.—The printers are a queer set of fellows. You will find them any where and every where, in all sorts of scrapes and predicaments, but they always have ingenuity enough to work their way out. One of our d—ls started out a few years ago, and sticking type in various places, he joined a corps of Kentucky volunteers and started for Mexico—got sick on the road, laid several weeks in the hospital, was discharged and worked his way back to New York on a vessel. He started out again, and the last we heard of him, he was preaching to the Indians, 300 miles above St. Louis. Although not yet 20 years old, he has taken a turn at studying law, lecturing on Temperance and making political speeches.

Another of our graduates went to the Mexican war—fought gallantly in a number of battles, helped to print an American paper in the city of Mexico, and returned unharmed. On the breaking out of the gold fever, he started for California, and is now printing a paper at Panama, New Grenada, while waiting for a vessel to carry him to the gold regions. When he left, we gave him good advice, a copy of the holy bible, Shakespeare's works and a revolver. We want him to remember that he promised to fire us back one of the barrels of the precious dust.—Easton Argus.

The Yankee Blade tells the following anecdote of a college chum:

H—, a member of one of the classes, was distinguished not less for dry and sly waggery than for his address in evading the writing of theses, and in palming off the "brain coined currency" of others as his legitimate "tender."—One Monday morning he read a theme of unusual merit; but Professor A. "smelt a rat," and as H— finished and sat down in the pride of conscious merit, asked:—"Is that original, H—?" "Yes, sir." "Are you sure of it?" queried the Professor, doubtfully. "Why, yes, sir," replied H—, with the imperturbable gravity, and that paste-board countenance he always wore. "It had original over it in the paper I took it from."

Music in Snoring.—My uncle P— was an awful snorer. He could be heard further than a blacksmith's forge, but my aunt became so accustomed to it, that it soothed her repose. They were a very domestic couple. Never slept apart for many years. At length my uncle was required to attend a court, at some hundred miles distant. The first night after his departure, my aunt never slept a wink; she missed the snoring. The second night passed away in the same way, without sleep. She was getting in a bad way, and probably would have died, had it not been for the ingenuity of a servant girl; she took the coffee mill into my aunt's chamber, and ground her to sleep at once.

Loafers.—Different nations have different kinds of loafers. The Italian loafer spends his time in sleeping; the Turkish loafer in dreaming; the English in swearing; the Russian in gambling; the Hungarian in smoking; the German in drinking; and the American in talking politics, &c.

A Year's Immigration.—In the year ending on the 1st of April, 1849, there landed at New York, two hundred and four thousand, six hundred and thirty-six immigrants.

A BATTLE FIELD.

Mr. Allison gives the following description of the appearance of the ground on which the famous battle of Eylau was fought, on the morning after the battle.

"Never was spectacle so dreadful as the field of battle presented on the following morning. About fifty thousand men lay in the space of two leagues, weeping in blood. The wounds were, for the most part, of the severest kind, from the extraordinary quantity of cannon balls which had been discharged during the action, and the close proximity of the contending masses to the deadly barriers which spread grape at half musket shot through their ranks.— Though stretched on the cold snow, and exposed to the severity of the arctic winter, they were burning with thirst, and piteous cries were heard on all sides for water, or assistance to extricate the wounded men from beneath the heaps of slain, or loads of horses by which they were crushed. Six thousand of these noble animals incumbered the field, or, maddened with pain, were shrieking aloud amidst the groans of the wounded.— Subdued by the loss of blood, tamed by cold, exhausted by hunger, the foemen lay side by side amidst the general wreck. The Cossack was to be seen beside the Italian; the gay vine dresser from the smiling banks of the Garonne, lay athwart the stern peasant from the plains of the Ukraine. The extremity of suffering extinguished alike the fiercest and the most generous passions.— After his usual custom, Napoleon, in the afternoon, rode through the dreadful field, accompanied by his generals and staff, while the still burning piles of serpalen and saussgraten sent volumes of black smoke over the scene of death; but the men exhibited none of their wonted enthusiasm; no cries of Vive l'Empereur were heard: the bloody surface echoed only with the cries of suffering or the groans of wo."

Singular Case of Love and Suicide.—On Monday evening week, a young man by the name of Davis, committed suicide in the Bank Spring Church, near Camden, Preble county, Ohio, because, the evening previous, a young lady refused to allow him to accompany her home from meeting. On the evening he committed the rash act, he took a gun, went to the Church, placed his hat on the seat usually occupied by the object of his devotion, hung the shot bag on the knob of the door, placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth, and sent a bullet through his head in search of his brains, which caused almost instantaneous death. A family residing near the Church, seeing it open at an unusual hour, and hearing the report of a gun, went in and found the unfortunate victim of unrequited love in the last agonies of expiring nature. In his pocket was found a small note addressed to the lady, requesting that she might be buried by his side. We should suppose she would prefer being buried any other place.—Eaton (O.) Democrat.

Influence of Cleanliness.—A neat, clean, fresh aired, sweet, cheerful, well arranged, and well situated house, exercises a moral as well as physical influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable and considerate of the feelings and happiness of each other, the connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced and habits of respect for others and those higher duties and obligations which no law can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious dwelling, rendered still more wretched by its noisome site, and in which none of the decencies of life can be observed, contributes to make its unfortunate inhabitants selfish, sensual and regardless of the feelings of each other; the constant indulgence of such passions renders them reckless and brutal; and the transition is natural to propensities and habits incompatible with a respect for the property of others, or for the laws.

Taking it Coolly on a Bridal Night.—The greatest case of a bridal night that we ever read of, was that of Prince Galutin, of Russia, in the last century. The Prince having turned Catholic, the Czarina Anne, among other ways of punishing him for what she considered his apostasy, condemned him to marry a woman from among the lowest class of the people, took the "happy couple" to the famous Ice Palace near the Neva, and compelled them to pass the night in a bed composed wholly of ice!

Appealing to the Inward Nature of Children.—Writers on education, now a days, in treating of the government of children, have much to say about "appealing to their inward nature." The doctrine was practically illustrated in School street on Sunday, says the Boston Post. A lady, finding some difficulty in making a couple of children walk home from church in a becoming manner, said to them, "If you behave so, see if you do not have to take some castor oil as soon as you get home. Now, take my word for it, just as sure as you are alive." The children immediately drew up demurely by her side, and moved along as gravely as mutes at a funeral.

A FUNNY LAW.

Virginia is famous for many things, but in nothing more than in her laws, if the following be a specimen. A Washington correspondent of the Columbus Standard, deserves credit for bringing it to the light of the day, which he copies from "Hemmig's Statutes at Large."—He prefaces it thus:

At a Grand Assembly, held at James' City, in the year 1661, were passed many acts "to the glory of Almighty God, and the public good of this his Majesty's Colonie of Virginia;" among which is

"ACT V.

Women causing scandalous suits to be ducked.

"WHEREAS, oftentimes many babbling women often slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poor husbands are often brought into chargeable and vexatious suits, and cast into great damages:

"Be it therefore enacted by the authority of the aforesaid, That in actions of slander occasioned by the Wife, as aforesaid, after judgment passed for the damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking; and if the slander be so enormous as to be adjudged at a greater damage than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer a ducking for each five hundred pounds of tobacco so adjudged against the husband, if he refused to pay the tobacco."

PROMPT & APPROPRIATE ANSWERS.

A sophist, wishing to puzzle Thales, one of the wise men of Greece, proposed to him, in rapid succession, the following questions. The philosopher replied to them all, without the least hesitation, and with how much propriety and precision our readers can judge for themselves:

What is the oldest thing?

God—because he always existed.

What is the most beautiful?

The world—because it is the work of God.

What is the greatest of all things?

Space—because it contains all that is created.

What is the quickest of all things?

Thought—because in a moment it can fly to the end of the universe.

What is the strongest?

Necessity—because it makes men face all the dangers of life.

What is the most difficult?

To know yourself.

A Cowhiding Affair.—Mr. Judson, the editor of a weekly paper published in New York city, called "Ned Buntline's Own," was cowhided, on Wednesday noon, in Broadway, by a dashing dressed female named Kate Hastings, alleged keeper of a disreputable house in Leonard street, who considered herself insulted by some remarks in the paper, of the previous week. Although he drew a pistol from his pocket, she followed him up and continued the assault until the bystanders interfered.—The Cowhiding made a complaint before the Mayor.

A Wedding in Jail.—The Cincinnati Dispatch gives an account of a Wedding in jail; the parties being a young man, confined for an offence which will, upon proof, send him to the penitentiary—the other, a young girl, his betrothed, who insisted upon marrying her felon lover. She persisted against all opposition, procured the license herself, and taking a magistrate with her, went to the jail, and was united in the holy bonds of wedlock, which the law must soon sever.

It is stated that there were five gentlemen in the last United States Senate, who were once members of the same class in Transylvania University, viz: Messrs. Downs, of Louisiana; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; D. R. Atchison, of Missouri; Hannegan, of Indiana; and Jones, of Iowa.

Missouri Twins.—Two children of Mr. Benjamin Ross, living in Texas county, Missouri, are connected like the Siamese children. They are joined from the breastbone to the abdomen, measure twenty inches in height, and weigh twenty pounds. Their connection is such that they stand face to face, heads coated over with fine black hair, and in all other respects perfect in form and feature.

Salem Witchcraft.—A man in Salem having lost some meal lately, applied to a mesmerizer to find out who had got it. A man was pointed out, and subsequently charged with the theft. The accused sued the slanderer and recovered \$90.

Drunk Decidedly.—A Washingtonian says that while in the habit of drinking to excess, he could never persuade himself, when intoxicated, of the reality of his situation, till one night he found himself endeavoring to light his cigar in the moonlight as it streamed through the keyhole!

A Boston Nation.—Some of the clergymen in Boston, it is said, preach in kid gloves.

Many an enamored pair have courted in poetry and, after marriage, lived in prose.

From the French papers to March 10.

An address has been issued by Cardinal Antonelli, on behalf of the Pope, at Gaeta, to the Foreign Powers, rehearsing the history of the revolution which forced him to fly from Rome, and recounting the various acts of the Roman Government since his departure. He protests "in the face of all the sovereigns and nations, and of all the Catholics upon the earth," against the act depriving him of his temporal sovereignty, as "an excess of irreligion, a violent attempt which despoils him of his most sacred and imprescriptible rights." The following passage contains his appeal for aid:—

"The Holy Father, having exhausted all the means within his power, once more turns towards the foreign powers, and especially towards the Catholic powers, who, with so much generosity of soul, and in a manner so marked, have manifested their firm resolution to defend his cause. He feels convinced that they will be anxious to co-operate by their moral intervention in re-establishing him in his See, in the capital of those domains which have been piously constituted to maintain his full liberty and independence, and which have been guaranteed by treaties forming the basis of the public right of Europe. And since Austria, France, Spain, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, are by their geographical position in a situation to efficiently co-operate by arms in re-establishing in the domain of the Holy See, the order which has been destroyed by a horde of sectarians, the Holy Father, confiding in the religious interests of these powers, demands with full confidence their armed intervention to deliver principally the States of the Holy See from that faction of wretches who, by all sorts of crimes, exercises there the most atrocious despotism."

By a circular of the Minister of the Interior of Rome, dated the 25th ult., addressed to all the Presidents of Provinces, they are informed that despotism threatens the soil on every quarter; that the Austrians attempt invasion on the side of Ferrara, and the Bourbon of Naples menaces the southern frontier, with the willing consent of the Pope.

The Positivo of Rome states that the prisons of the Holy Office have been visited by the authorities, and the prisoners set at liberty. Among them were a Bishop of Egypt, condemned under Leo XII, whose legs were nearly paralyzed from the length of his confinement, and two nuns, who have been placed in a convent. The forced loan is decreed.

CHOLERA ON THE RIO GRANDE.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 31st ult., publishes the following extract from a letter dated Brazos, March 24:

"I have been to Brownsville where I found most of the stores closed in consequence of the people having left, fearing the cholera. Matamoros is most awfully afflicted with this malady. I was there three times, but could not see a business man; forty-five deaths occurred the day I was there, and sixty-one burials took place there yesterday out of a population of only 7,000. Here the deaths are two or three every day, and we have lost some of our best men. F— and myself were both taken in Brownsville, but immediately procured attendance and are now doing well. I have just learned of the death of the clerk, mate and bar-keeper of the steamboat Tom McKinney.

"Camargo contains 3,000 people and 35 have been buried there in one day; there are only five Americans left in the whole place.

"Most of our population here have left or died. No business doing, and it is useless to attempt to do anything until after the plague has left."

Highly Important from the Pacific Ocean.—Shipwrecks & Loss of Life.—A letter from Captain Brown, of the ship Hannibal, of New London, published in the New London Chronicle, of Thursday last, dated St. George's Bay, December 1, 1818, reports that a terrific gale had taken place in the bay some time previously, and that the shore in that vicinity was completely strewn with wrecks—ships, brigs and cutters; most of them were English vessels. A board, with the name "Emma, of New London," was found among the wrecks.

He also states that he had heard there were about one thousand lives lost.

This place is a great resort for the English vessels in pursuit of guano, and there is no safe harbor except under the island of Pova, where the Hannibal lay, which affords shelter for one or two ships. A fleet of a hundred or more English vessels are frequently on the coast at a time.

Another Hurricane.—The Lafayette Courier gives an account of a tornado which commenced at Walnut Grove, Ia. and proceeded north-easterly, sweeping every thing before it—cattle, &c., were "taken up" and carried a quarter of a mile—houses were unroofed and prostrated—barns and out-houses, hay-stacks, orchards, fences, &c., were generally destroyed—no lives are reported to have been lost, nor the amount of property destroyed.

WRECK OF A CAPE MAY VESSEL.

A Heart-rending Circumstance.—Five Lives Lost.—By the arrival at this port yesterday of Mr. J. A. Milburn, a Baltimore pilot, we have been made acquainted with an adventure, melancholy in its results. On the 31st of March, the Baltimore pilot boat Coquette, Capt. Joseph C. Sabel, with Messrs. J. A. Milburn, John Haney, Thomas H. Bolt, Thomas M. Waus, and Robert M. Ling, pilots, on board, while cruising in latitude 36 14, about sixty miles from Cape Henry, and about thirty-five miles from land, fell in with the wreck of what they supposed to be a sloop, bottom upward. The water was here about twenty fathoms deep. The small boat was launched, and sent to the wreck, when it was discovered that she bore the name of the "Thomas Russell, of Cape May." Some of them got on the bottom, for at this time the after part was floating well out of water, while the forward part was down, her head being under. Mr. Ling was on the bottom, and bringing his head close to the planks, he thought he heard a noise inside—listening again, he was assured that there were persons alive inside. With these gallant men, it required but a moment to act. Raps were given on the bottom to inform those inside that they were heard. Axes and saws were instantly brought, and all hands went to work to cut through the bottom to rescue those inside—in a short time they could be heard speaking. A hole being made, the confined air escaped very fast, causing the vessel to settle more and more. They conversed with those inside and learned that there were five of them. Time being precious, they continued cutting as fast as they could, having the assistance also of a stout colored man, the cook of the pilot boat. The hole, being cut, one man came to it, but could not get out. From him they learned that the name of the captain of the vessel was Brady, at least so it was understood. Efforts were still made to cut a larger hole, to allow them egress. The vessel continued settling, at this time three had been drowned. The man who had his head out, dropped back, and as he went in, he looked upon the bright sun, and remarked, "this is the last sun I shall ever see." The efforts of the pilots were redoubled, but without avail, the whole of those inside perishing, so fast did the vessel settle, before a hole large enough to get them out could be made. Every conceivable effort was made by the pilots, which was urged on by hearing the efforts of the drowning men to breathe and sustain themselves until relief could be afforded. They all perished together in a few minutes after the hole was cut, which allowed the air to escape; and the last heard from them were supplications to the Great Architect of events to have mercy on them and save them. While the men were at work the sea was breaking over them, which greatly retarded their operations. It is supposed by the pilots, that the vessel was capsized on the 27th or 28th of March, and that the lost persons had been confined about three days. There was a severe gale at that time. The opportunity for conversation with the lost men was so brief that their names, or the cause of the disaster was not mentioned. Indeed, so intent were the pilots in their efforts for a rescue, that they did not take time to make inquiries. Mr. Milburn informs us that in the course of his experience he never saw a similar circumstance, and that the events he witnessed in the few brief moments that passed between the discovery of the wreck and the perishing of her crew, can never be effaced from his memory. All that men could do was done, and with a hearty good will, but all effort was unavailing. We may add here, that the vessel appeared to be at anchor, as she was steady with the tide running by her. It is supposed that when she capsized, her anchor and chains must have run out, and brought her to her present position. *Balt. Sun, of Wednesday.*

Death of a Noble Mexican Woman.—Donna Augustina Ferrandó, a Mexican lady, who will be recollected by many of our gallant volunteers, died in January last. The New York Courier says she was a lady of rare virtues and true benevolence, and adds:

The residence of this lady was on the route from Vera Cruz to Orizaba, about forty miles from the former. She had frequent occasions, and never neglected one—of showing kindness to American prisoners, during the late war. In one instance especially, that of a lieutenant of the American Army, who was made prisoner on the march from Vera Cruz by a party of guerrilleros, carried to Tlaxicoayan, and there sentenced to be shot, she manifested the most heroic kindness—interposing herself on the fatal spot between the victim and the executioner, and finally rescuing him and carrying him off to her own house, where he was treated as a son.

To mark his sense of this heroic humanity, Com. Perry, to whom the facts were made known, gave orders that all persons and property belonging to the family of this lady should pass the blockading squadron off the Alvarado river, free of search.

A fire occurred in Williamsport, Pa. on Thursday week. Nearly one entire square, adjoining the Grant house, was destroyed, including the Old School Presbyterian Church.

Mormons.—Almost every village throughout the West contains more or less of persons of this singular faith. They are numerous in St. Louis, and are generally good citizens.

From the Baltimore American, April 10.

From California.—Mr. James S. Wethered, of this city, who has been engaged in trading with the remote regions of Mexico, &c. returned to this city yesterday from San Francisco, in California. He left San Francisco on the 29th Nov., in a British Government vessel for Valparaiso, whence he took passage in a steamer for Panama, and reached New York on Saturday in the Crescent City from Chagres. Mr. Wethered gives a good account of the condition of things in California. In San Francisco, there had been great speculative movements in property, which had gone up to high prices. The want of an organized government was, however, severely felt, and tended to check the enterprise of the people. There was no doubt entertained that this would be remedied before a great while, as the Americans had the entire control of affairs, and would soon put matters in such a situation that all needful protection would be extended to persons and property.

When Mr. Wethered left San Francisco, goods of all kinds were selling at fair prices; but as accounts had been received of contemplated shipments from the United States, a great decline in the price of almost every thing was looked for, and it was confidently expected that prices would be as low as they are in this country.

The order recently issued by the American Government, prohibiting foreigners from digging gold on American soil, had given great satisfaction to the Americans in California, but was by no means relished by the foreigners. It was apprehended that this order would cause some trouble, as the authorities were not prepared to enforce its provisions over so large a tract of country as that in which the operation of searching for gold was carried on.

Mr. Wethered passed through the placers, or places where gold is found, and saw many persons engaged in the toilsome operation. He states that the sufferings of the diggers in many cases, were extreme. Want of proper food, clothing, and shelter at night, combined with the reckless habits of many of them, caused much sickness, and frequently sudden deaths. The climate, however, was very healthy, generally, and prudent persons were exempt from sickness. It was estimated at San Francisco that about four millions of dollars worth of gold had been collected up to the time Mr. Wethered left there.

Slaves for California.—The Washington Era is informed that several parties of slaves have been sent out from the South for California, and that individuals, as well as companies, from that section, are taking slaves with them; one company passed through Washington the other day with eight or ten slaves. Arrangements are in progress in this country for the establishment of a press in California, to advocate the pro-slavery side of the Territorial question.

The Era also states that Mr. Crane, a Southern gentleman, recently editor of the Richmond (Va.) Southerner, is about to establish a paper in California that will dispute every inch of ground against the introduction of slavery in that territory; and being a southern man he can derive his arguments from experience.

Great Surgical Operation.—Professor Washington L. Allee, of the new Pennsylvania College of Medicine, performed an operation on Thursday, the 15th ult., which stamps him as one of the ablest surgeons of the day. The operation was performed in the presence of several eminent physicians. The tumor, consisting of the right ovary, was of a solid, fibrous structure, and immovably attached to the bones of the pelvis. It weighed 8 lbs., and measured around its largest circumference 2 feet 3 inches, its smallest 23 inches, being the largest fibrous tumor ever removed by this operation. The incision through the walls of the abdomen, necessary to remove it, was 15 inches in length. The patient, aged 29 years, a married lady, and the mother of four children, is now considered out of danger, no symptom having occurred to interfere with her rapid recovery. A mixture of chloroform and ether was used to no extent to destroy the sense of pain, but not consciousness. This is the first time this operation has been performed in Philadelphia. *Pennsylvanian.*

Dead Bodies in Barrels.—We see it stated in the Boston Traveller that at the Lowell railroad depot, on Thursday last, four barrels, which, by their smell, attracted attention, were opened, and found to contain dead bodies, packed in straw and rum. The rum had leaked out, which caused the bodies to decay, and produced the discovery. They were from a medical college in Baltimore to one in New Hampshire. The authorities of the city were notified of the fact, but found no evidence that the bodies were illegally obtained, and did not interfere in the matter. If it is necessary, which we think rather doubtful, thus to transport dead bodies about the country, care should be taken to prevent such unpleasant exposures.

A Heroine.—Mr. Johns, owner of the saw mill at Industry, a few miles below Cincinnati, was stunned by the stroke of a cable while endeavoring to secure a raft of logs, on Friday last, and knocked into the river. His life was saved only by the intrepidity of his daughter, a young lady about 18 years of age, who plunged in after him and held his head above the water until assistance arrived to their rescue.

Removals from Office.—Independent of the correspondent of the North American, making no follow-up remarks concerning removals and appointments.

The number of applicants for office is less than has been witnessed under any change of Administration within the last twelve years, and the respectability is equally marked. When men possessing high claims to political favor, and seconded with the most undoubted evidence of competency and fitness for the positions to which they aspire, are brought before the cabinet, its members may well hesitate in making selections, and if they are not prompt in meeting the public demand, some allowance ought to be made for the difficulty of discriminating between pretensions which may be properly pronounced as almost equally meritorious.

Removals will be made of all persons who are incompetent, who have neglected their official duties or interfered in elections. Any other policy would be ruinous, and it may be safely asserted as a general principle, that the Administration which would retain its enemies in office to the disparagement of its friends, who had previously been proscribed, would deserve little more than contempt from the country. The public man who maintains any other doctrine, is unworthy of confidence; and though he may succeed for a time in silencing the hostility of his opponents, there must come a day when he will be visited with the ingratitude of those whom he protected and the scorn of those whom he deserted. There is, however, a proper and a decent mode of distributing the public patronage, which should be practiced conformably to the rule of moderation, which General Taylor announced before his election. The country should see that while the Administration intends to sustain the interests which brought it into power, it also has higher and more national aims than the mere division of the spoils.

Government Appointments.—It is understood that the Cabinet have decided that in all appointments, the locality of the appointee shall constitute a cardinal consideration—that is, that men shall not be imported from a distant place to fill appointments in a given locality; provided competent and faithful men resided in said locality, and desire or will accept the office.

Duelling in the Bay State.—A Bill has passed the Massachusetts Legislature, and approved by the Governor, rendering every person who fights by previous arrangement liable to ten years imprisonment, or \$5000 fine. Every one who attends such a fight, as aid, second or surgeon, or in any way encourages and promotes it, shall be liable to serve five years in the State Prison, or three years in the County Jail, or to be fined \$1000. Any one who leaves the State to fight is punishable with five years imprisonment or \$5000 fine.

Anti-Capital.—During the past month petitions from 58 towns, signed by 5,060 persons, praying for the abolition of abolition of capital punishment, have been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature by J. M. Spear.

A Terrible Smash.—They had a terrible smash-up of freight on the Northern Road at Canaan, N. H. on Monday last week. Damage reported at \$10,000. Two freight trains were on the way up. The first was delayed by the snow, and backed to a stopping place below, fearing interference with an expected up train. The two trains, at a curve, came together, one at the rate of ten miles the hour, the other five. The engine of the advancing train and cars were scattered in a glorious confusion. One man only was injured—a broken ankle.

A company of emigrants to Texas from Monroe Co., Georgia, were attacked with cholera, after leaving N. Orleans, and at the last accounts eighteen of the company had been buried—seven negroes in one grave. Some of them died in three hours after they were attacked. The party was composed of six families with their servants, in all 77 persons.

Guatemala.—Letters of an authentic character from Guatemala, of date from the 6th of January to the 12th of February, have been received by the National Intelligencer, from which we learn that Mr. Hise, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States to that State (Central America) had not been able to present himself to its President, because there existed upon his arrival, no Government at all, the country being in the midst of anarchy, revolution, and civil war.

A number of persons are engaged in organizing the means for the establishment of an express line between St. Louis and San Francisco—the project being to make four trips each way during the year. It is said that they have provided the requisite ponton, baggage, provision, and passenger wagons, and it is expected that the trip will be made in sixty to seventy-five days.

The bills extending the charters of the Lancaster Bank and the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company for fifteen years from the expiration of their present charters, have passed both branches of the Legislature, and received the Executive approval.

Money not Contagious.—An Aberdeen paper states that whilst the prayer book, together with all the clothes of a deceased cholera patient, were carefully burnt, six £1 notes, found on his person, were religiously preserved.

Correspondence of the North American.

LONDON, March 23, 1849.

The affairs of Europe assume a more serious aspect from day to day. Wars, and rumors of wars are announced by every mail. The most formidable preparations appear to have been made by nearly all the European States for a long and severe contest. The movements of Russia are narrowly watched. The Czar is pushing forward large numbers of troops; his forces in the Danubian provinces are greatly increased, and it is estimated that he will soon have 120,000 troops in Moldavia and Transylvania. Turkey is alarmed, and is preparing her forces. England and France, through their Ministers at the Porte, have protested against the demands of Russia. Russia replies that she will send her fleets into the Mediterranean. The intrigues of Russia at Constantinople have been known for a long time. Turkey is preparing a formidable fleet, and she can bring forward an army of 200,000 men.

Prussia is arming rapidly. She has taken a strong position, and declares that the first step of interference on the part of Russia in Germany, will be the signal of a declaration of war. Armaments are forming on a most extensive scale, and orders for the movement of troops are already drawn up and signed. The whole population of Prussia liable to service, are called out. The Prince of Prussia has signified his willingness to act as Commander in Chief. Russia will act as the friend of Denmark, and this will only increase the difficulties between Denmark and Prussia.

Austria is threatened by Italy, and the war in Piedmont will soon be renewed. In the Italian States, 150,000 men are now under arms. The old Austrian General Radezky has an equal number of troops. But Austria is involved with Hungary, where she is suffering severely by a guerrilla war of an harassing kind.

Denmark, supported by Russia, demands fifteen millions of florins from Prussia as an indemnity for the war, and if this demand is accepted, she promises to resign Holstein to Germany. It is stated that Prussia has treated this demand with contempt, and has ordered 120,000 troops to take the field forthwith in Schleswig.

Sardinia has given notice to Austria that she considers the armistice at an end, and she has already commenced hostilities against Austria for her encroachments on the Italian territories. In one manifesto Sardinia says that the old treaties, and claims arising from hereditary descent, now stand for nothing, as Europe has acknowledged the necessity of reconstructing "universal public right on a new basis."

The strangely conflicting accounts that are published here and abroad respecting the precise position of European affairs, render it almost impossible to ascertain how they stand at the present time, but that a general European war will soon take place, is generally believed. Whether England and France will be involved in the conflict no one can foretell. France has as much as she can attend to in keeping down revolution within her own boundaries. England is overwhelmed by a depressed trade at home, constant trouble in Ireland, difficulties in Canada, and a terrible war in India. Although the last mail from the East brought no disastrous news, yet the worst apprehensions are felt that another serious battle will take place and that the British army may be destroyed by the daring and desperate Sikh troops.

Russia.—The Emperor has issued a ukase to all the official departments, informing them; that in the year 1849 they are not to present any petitions whatever for an increase of salary or pecuniary assistance of any kind, because the country will require extraordinary pecuniary resources for the consolidation of the whole army. Whoever acts contrary to this ukase is to be subjected to severe punishment. This ukase is one of immense importance at this moment, for a prohibition of the kind has not been known in the memory of man, and clearly indicates that the Czar has very extensive projects, for the carrying out of which he is reserving his finances. One of the most important tokens relative to measures about to be taken in the present position of the affairs of the North, is the fact, that a Russian squadron has already received orders to cruise in the East Sea.

Cholera in Great Britain.—The intelligence by the Niagara represents the cholera as fast disappearing in Great Britain. The total of cases had reached 14,304, of which 1200 were in the metropolitan districts, about 1100 in the country, and more than 12,000 in Scotland. The total deaths have been 3,464, bearing about the same proportion in the several districts as the total number of cases. Limerick seems to have suffered severely. In Paris the malady has again appeared, but not to an alarming extent.

Eviction and Depopulation in Ireland.—The process of eviction of tenants appears to be proceeding with great energy in some portions of Ireland. The Limerick and Clare Examiner reports that in one union in Kilrush 13,000 persons have suffered eviction; 5,000 have been unhoused in the county of Limerick, and law processes are out for the demolition of 1000 houses more. 50 houses have recently been emptied of occupants on the lands of Kildymo, and the demolition proceeds at a rate so sweeping and so rapid, that on some properties 10 farm houses, of every description, have been dashed down in a day.

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The Lumber Business on the Susquehanna this spring is unusually active. The Harborsburg papers speak of immense stacks which have floated down, and the Columbia Spy holds the following cheering language:

Our borough has been unusually busy the past week, caused by the arrival from the headwaters of the river of an immense army of lumbermen, and as we looked out upon the broad waters from our office window, the other day, we were almost persuaded that another bridge was in course of construction—so well lined was the shore, and even to a great distance out was the river filled with lumber and rafts, that one might walk the waters like a thing of life. The river is in excellent running order at present, with fair prospects of its remaining so for some time. Although millions of feet have been landed here, a great quantity has passed down the river, seeking other markets. The retail rates have not been affected in consequence of this arrival—prices remain firm at our former quotations.

Death of Commander Shubrick.—Commander IRVING SHUBRICK, of the United States Navy, suddenly expired at Wilmington, Del. about 12 o'clock on Thursday night week, of disease of the heart. He was in his 52d year, and was a brave officer. He distinguished himself in the last war with England—was with Decatur at Algiers in 1807—was at the destruction of Quallah Batoó, Africa, in 1832—and at last had his health shattered by a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico in 1846, from which he never recovered. He was a brother of Commodore Shubrick.

Mr. Cobden, in discussing in Parliament the question of reducing the army, thus alluded to this country in connection with the alleged necessity of keeping troops to preserve order in large cities—

How is it in American towns? You have in many of them as large a population as you have in towns of this country. New York is larger than Liverpool, yet you have there neither a soldier or a barrack of any sort. They have in New York conflicting interests, opposing classes, and a constant influx of foreigners, as they have in Liverpool; they have an ever-varying population, including emigrants from Germany and Ireland as much as we have in any town in England, yet the peace is preserved there; and I say what Englishmen can do in New York they can do here, and that there is no necessity for a military force to maintain the peace of the country if the people are fairly represented and properly counselled.

Cholera at the West.—The Western papers continue to bring us accounts of the prevalence of the cholera in all the towns along the Ohio and Mississippi. There had been two deaths at Corydon, Ia., during the week ending the 4th. There had been three deaths in Nashville, since the 27th ult., while in Clarksville there had been some 50 cases and eight deaths. The steamer Gen. Pike, which arrived at Cincinnati on the 5th inst., had six deaths from cholera on board.

The U. S. Senate.—It is not a little remarkable as indicating the progress of our country in population, that the Senate at present consists of the same number as the House of Representatives in the first Congress.

Increase of the Faculty.—The four Medical colleges of Philadelphia have conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon no less than 435 students, who during the past winter, have been attending the lectures of these institutions. They were divided as follows: University of Pennsylvania College, 100; Jefferson College, 188; Pennsylvania College, 36; Philadelphia College, 21.

Flogging in Schools.—The trustees of the Baltimore Public Schools lately tried the experiment of abolishing flogging in those institutions, but found it would not answer with the Baltimore boys; so the use of the rod has been resumed.

Morals in Texas.—A Galveston paper, deprecating the number of divorces granted at the recent session of the Legislature of Texas, says, in that State the marriage contract is not as binding as a horse trade.

Preservation of Goods under Water.—The Cincinnati Mercury notices the recovery of various articles from the wreck of the steamer Tennessee, which was sunk in the Mississippi above Vicksburg, in February, 1833. Among these was a silver watch in a remarkable state of preservation, a razor, pistols, &c., besides a quantity of silk goods, which when dried proved to be as sound as ever. They were recovered by Mr. Mathis, who, when he commenced working upon the wreck, found it covered to the depth of ten feet with mud, which he removed with a pump made for the purpose, and afterwards with the same instrument cleared the mud out of the cabin. He then descended with a submarine armor and explored the state-rooms, some 40 or 50 feet under water.

What an uncomfortable situation, for a hungry but bashful man, at an oyster supper, is that between two beautiful girls—one with sparkling black eyes, jet ringlets, and rosy cheeks and lips—the other with soft blue eyes, sunny tresses, and snowy neck—both laughing and talking to you at the same time!

The Hon. JOHN M. LEAN, of the Supreme Court, has been elected President of the American Sunday School Union. He has been for many years one of the Vice Presidents.

The Cholera—Terrible Havoc.—We learn by the last arrival from Europe that the cholera had broken out in Paris. The Journal of the 12th says that ten cases were declared on the day previous, at the Hospital de la Charité, and several cases had occurred in the army, and that about fifty deaths had taken place in private houses. Cholera has also broken out in Bergen, Norway, and was making serious havoc among the poor fishermen on the Coast and in the Fjords. On some of the farms whole families had been swept off. In the city, 901 cases had already occurred, of which 501 had been fatal. Upwards of ten were occurring daily. This is a large number out of a population not exceeding 24,000. The papers state that at Espever the fishermen are dying so fast that they have been compelled to carry the bodies to an uninhabited island, and merely cover them with a few planks, where they were rotting and being devoured by the birds of prey.

Death of a Missionary.—The last steamer brought to Boston intelligence of the death of the Rev. Wm. J. Popham, missionary of the American Board at Amoy. He was lost at sea Jan. 5th, in attempting to leave a schooner in which he had taken passage for Hong Kong, and which was wrecked two days from the point of his destination. Mr. Popham was a most excellent laborer, in connection with the Reformed Dutch Church. He is the first missionary of the Board who has been lost at sea.

Good Pay for a Republican President.—The French constitution fixes the salary of the President of the Republic at 600,000 francs per annum, or about \$10,000 per month. It being impossible to propose an increase of salary in the face of that distinct provision, a law has been passed allowing him an additional sum of \$10,000 per month for "expenses of representation," or for balls, entertainments, &c. &c. By this arrangement the President is made to touch the sum of \$660 per day.

The Pictures and Statues of the Vatican.—The Roman Republic, we see, in order to raise the sinews of war, propose to sell the Paintings and other objects of art that decorate the Vatican. Pope Pius 9th protests against it, as sacrilege, and declares in advance, he will recognize no such sale.

We should not be surprised, if amid the troubles at Rome, British gold should secure some of the finest Statuary and Paintings of the Eternal City.

A Great Nursery.—Perhaps the largest nursery in the world is Booth's, in Holstein, one of the Danish provinces. It consists of one hundred and eighty acres, and requires, on an average, one hundred and thirty men and twenty women to cultivate it. Eighty packers are employed during the packing season. The average profit, for the last thirty years, has been \$15,000 annually, though at one time, for twelve years, the sale of dahlias alone netted \$50,000 per annum, and to which eleven acres are still devoted. Some rare Orchideous plants sell for \$300 each. Of this family of plants, they have two thousand varieties, and two thousand of the dahlias. The collection of ornamental trees is enormous. *Maine Cultivator.*

A Town partially destroyed by an Earthquake.—Advices from Wellington, New Zealand, to Nov. 17, states that that town has been visited by a series of earthquakes of a most alarming and prolonged nature, by which that flourishing town had been reduced almost to a heap of ruins, the edifices of brick and stone being more or less injured, and in many instances, totally destroyed.

The surrender of the city of Moulton (India) to the British army, which took place on the 23d January, has been already announced. We find in an English paper the following accounts of the treasures which fell into the hands of its captors:

On the 23d, Major Wheeler commenced his researches for the reputed wealth contained within these walls. He was accompanied on the occasion by an old bedridden Mistress of Savan Mull's time. Thus was a clue obtained to the whereabouts of those vast subterranean storehouses of which we have heard. The treasures discovered in the subterranean chambers of the citadel appear to be altogether of oriental magnificence and of Asiatic profusion—and all these treasures have been awarded as prizes to the captors by the will of his excellency the Governor General! Descending into the cavities in which the treasures of the fortress had been accumulated, the inspecting officers said to have found opium, indigo, salt, sulphur and drugs of every description, heaped together in endless profusion; enormous hoards of wheat on one hand, on the other almost inexhaustible stores of rice; stacks of ghee vessels brimming with their unctuous contents; bales upon bales of costly shawls and gorgeous silks; chest after chest crammed with scabbards, blazings with gold and jewels; tiers of copper canisters filled with gold mohurs.

"My poor pen," says a correspondent of the Delhi Gazette, "cannot describe the variety of wealth displayed to the inquisitive eye. Tumbrils, under strong guards, have been moving to and fro with gold coin all the day. And, in addition to this, three or four crores of specie are already discovered—one crore of rupees being one million of pounds sterling! The quantity of loose gunpowder in every hole and corner is surprising; the largest collections are those in the vicinity of the heaps of arms thrown away by the garrison before making their exit."

List of Officers elected in the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams County, on Friday, March 16, 1849.

[COMPILED FOR THE "STAR AND BANNER."]

Offices.	Gettysburg.	Cumberland.	Frederick.	Franklin.	Mount Pleasant.	Germany.	Straban.	Latimore.	Huntington.	Tyrone.
JUDGE.	S. S. McCreary	George Trostle	Isaac Neely	Sol. Hartman	John Hemler	Geo. Hesson	John M'Creary	Jas. R. Gardner	Alfred Miller	Ab'm Linah
INSPECTORS.	Henry Welty	David Schriver	Wm. Riley	Isaac Rife	Henry Wagaman	Wm. Staub	John M'Creary	E. Vancocoy	Daniel Funk	Jacob Musser
ASSESSOR.	E. H. Bentley	Geo. Epley	Mich. M'Fadden	Adam Refert	John J. Hemler	John Swope	Sam'l Vancocoy	John M'Bridge	Jacob Smeyers	Samuel Mickle
ASSISTANT do.	Jeremiah Culp	Geo. Wraybright	Daniel Sheets	David M'Fadden	John Swope	Isaac Snyder	Rud'h Thomon	Albert Wolford	Wm. Peters	Daniel Brame
CONSTABLES.	Wm. King	Geo. Culp	Ab'm Wraybright	Jas. Ewing	Henry Riley	Jas. A. Shorb	John Dearthoff	Jesse Cook	David Lawer	Baltzer Snyder
SUPERVISORS.	Rob't Smith	Jos. Walker	James Bigham	Peter Mickle	Anthony Smith	Fred. Bittinger	Henry Hoffman	Wm. F. Bonner	Moses Funk	John Bream
SCHOOL D's.	Rob't Tate	John Croumer	Jas. Thompson	D. Chamberlain	Jos. R. Snyder	Jacob Sanders	Chr. Rindlaub	Adam Gardner	Jonathan Gulden	Wm. Gallagher
AUDITOR.	Nicholas Weaver	Henry Myers	Jacob Myers	Jacob Dearthoff	Samuel Foiser	Benj. Landis	Henry Thomas	Jacob Griest	Andrew Stouffer	Stephen Gettier
TOWNSHIP CL'K.	Sam'l Pitzer	Geo. Plank	David Sheets, jr.	Wm. Paxton	Samuel Spangler	John Long	Joseph Lease	Geo. Heickes	Sebastian Stitzel	Geo. Guise
	Joseph Sherly	Nicholas Moritz	Nicholas Moritz	Geo. Arendt	Jos. E. Hemler	D. Rohrbach	Josiah Benner	Elisha Vale	Michael Lear	Jos. Trostle
	Rob't Cobean	Michael Reed	Phineas Rogers	Jacob Harman	Chas. Smith	Isaac Staub	Wm. Blackf	Jos. P. Lawer	Wm. Wierman	Geo. Guise
		Samuel S. Moritz	John Hensel	Philip Hahn	Mich. Snyder		John Mounfort	Geo. Dearthoff	W. M. Kettlewell	James Welsh

In Straban, the vote for Judge, a tie between P. Danohue and S. Longenecker. In Freedom, P. Rogers was elected Auditor for 3 years, and Jno. M'Creary for 1 year. In Mt Pleasant, for S. Directors, a tie between D. Brough and A. Little; for Clerk a tie between A. Smith and Jos. Lilly. In Germany, a tie between E. Swope and Wm. M'Waine for S. D. In Straban Messrs. Banner and Black elected S. D. for 3 years; Messrs. J. Brinkerhoff and L. Monfort, 1 year. In Huntington, J. T. Forree elected T. Treasurer. In Liberty, G. W. Chromer and Barnabas Riley were a tie for Judge. In Reading, a tie for Auditor between M. Brown and E. Bushey; Zachariah Myers was elected Justice of the Peace. In Menallen, John Burkholder elected T. Treasurer. In Oxford, a tie for Supervisor, between M. A. Slagle and John Clunk. Levi Waggoner was also elected S. Director in Oxford.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

THE revolutions throughout Europe, during the year 1848, have been productive of a momentary stagnation in the commerce of the world. Many reports have reached us, that thousands of its merchants have failed, and a great number of its manufactures have been obliged to suspend their operations. Many have been looking with an anxious eye towards our happy land of freedom, in order to save the wreck of their fortunes. Favored by the low duties, established by our government, they have been able to meet with a suitable market to dispose of their otherwise worthless goods. At no other period since the establishment of our government, have our markets been so glutted with all sorts of goods. Hence goods have declined enormously in prices. Let it not be supposed that this will continue much longer; already we are informed, by the news brought in the last steamers, that tranquility is restored and confidence re-established between the different nations of Europe, and that business has already revived—consequently, prices of manufacturing goods must and will rise again.

Being convinced of this fact, I would inform my customers, and the public generally, that I have just received a very large assortment of Spring and Summer Wearing Apparel, together with my usual assortment of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Pistols, &c. My goods having been purchased when prices were lowest and choices the most extensive, I feel confident that I not only can undersell any one in this neighborhood—the cities not excepted. My stock being well selected, and of the best materials, it cannot fail of giving entire satisfaction to those who will honor me with their calls.

My stock of goods is large, consisting of Men's and Boy's Wearing Apparel, of all sizes and qualities and prices; and my mind being made up as to selling cheaper than the cheapest, my terms of sale will only be cash and at only one price.

I have also on hand a lot of PINE OIL, of a superior quality, and very cheap. Also, a CARRIAGE, and two second hand BUGGIES, which I will dispose of upon reasonable terms.

MARCUS SAMSON.

March 26.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day associated with himself his two sons, JAMES F. and HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK, in the mercantile business, which will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

S. Fahnestock & Sons.

I hereby tender my thanks to the public generally for the liberal encouragement extended towards me, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors to the new firm.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

All persons indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts, as I must have my business closed without delay.

S. F. Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that they have the

Largest and Best Selected Stock of

GOODS in the County,

and hope by selling cheap, and attending to business, to have a continuance of the public favor.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,

JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,

HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. M. Stevenson,

TAKING advantage of another reduction in the prices of goods, has brought to this place

The Cheapest Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.,

EVER OFFERED TO THIS PUBLIC.

To particularize is unnecessary—his stock is full. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the goods, "assured that it will be to their advantage."

Country Produce of all kinds wanted.

Oct. 30.

Wanted by the Subscriber

8 to 10,000 feet White or Yellow Pine Boards; 10 to 15,000 feet Oak or Yellow Pine Shingling Laths; 12 to 15,000 good Oak Shingles; 8 to 10,000 good Chestnut do.; and 500 good Chestnut Posts.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Jan. 29.

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has just received the best quality of MOLASSES SYRUP, which he offers at 50 cents a gallon; new P. O. MOLASSES, a fine article; do. S. H. O. MOLASSES; superior winter-strained LARD OIL, as clear as water, at \$1.00—and a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, "at prices to suit the times."

J. M. STEVENSON.

Feb. 12.

PICTORIAL BROTHER JONATHAN,

at KURTZ'S Bookstore, only 12¢ cents, or to clubs of Ten \$1.00. Send in your orders early.

Calcined & Land Plaster.

To Plasterers, Farmers, & Commission Merchants.

It should not be forgotten that P. COGINS & CO. of Philadelphia, are manufacturing and have constantly on hand, a superior article of CALCINED PLASTER, which they sell at the low rate of 30 cents per bushel, or \$1 37½ per barrel; and also the first quality of LAND PLASTER, for Agricultural purposes, at the reduced rate of 17 cents per bushel, or 90 cents per barrel.

Terms, Cash. Call at either establishment, Schuylkill Eighth, above Willow Street, or Brown Street, Wharf on the Delaware.

Orders promptly delivered to Car or Steamboat without additional charge.

March 26.

Spring Millinery Goods.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silks, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods,

No. 45, South Second St. above Chesnut,

PHILADELPHIA.

WOULD call the attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city, to their large and rich assortment of

Spring Millinery Goods,

Received by late arrivals from France, such as

Glaze Silks for casing bonnets,

Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons—a large and beautiful assortment, of all prices;

Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons, from No. 1 to No. 12;

French and American Artificial Flowers, (in great variety);

Colored and White Crapes;

Fancy Laces and Nets;

French Clasp Hips;

Face Trimmings—Quillings;

Covered Whalebones—Cane;

Buckrams—Willow;

Bonnet Crowns and Tips,

Together with every article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

March 26.

CHEAP BLANK BOOKS.

THE undersigned would respectfully in-

form his numerous customers, that he has on hand a large variety of half-bound Cap, Quartos do., Plain do., Demi, Memorial, Day and Ledger Account Books, also Memorandum and Pass Books, to which their attention is invited, and which are sold on such terms as cannot fail to please. In addition to the Books named above, our stock comprises all the popular

School and College Books

of the day, such as the various editions of Spelling Books, the various series of Reading Books, English Dictionaries and Grammars; the works on Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric, Elocution, Logic, Composition, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Mensuration, Drawing, Book-keeping, History, Biography, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Natural History, Physiology, Astronomy, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, French Grammars, Dictionaries, Readers, &c., all the various German, Latin, Greek and Spanish School and Classical Books, with a variety of the standard works of the day, in the several departments of Literature, Science and Art, together with every article of Stationery now in use—all for sale at the lowest cash prices.

Particular attention will also be paid to all orders through Country Merchants and others, for Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, &c., for public and private Libraries, and no efforts will be spared to complete such orders on the most reasonable terms.

KELLER KURTZ, Bookseller & Stationer,

Opposite the Bank, and a few doors east of Kurtz's Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 19.

In the matter of the intended

application of MARY M. BROUGH, of Franklin township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said township—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with MARY M. BROUGH, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that she is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

E. D. Newman, Jacob Mark,

John Hartman, F. G. Hoffman,

Moses Raffanperger, Adam Biesecker,

Isaac Rife, Hamilton Silitik, jr.,

James Ewing, Moses Smith,

Simon Markle, Christian Bucher.

March 26.

LMANACS for 1849—12 different styles

—sold by the gross, hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ.

March 26.

THE prettiest Calicoes, Ginghams,

&c. in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S

Go and see them.

March 19.

A large lot of very superior POTATOES

just received. Families wanting a good article for table use, can be supplied by calling

son at the Store of J. M. STEVENSON.

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March 19.

A CARD.

THE Summer Session of the NEW OXFORD COLLEGIATE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, for 1849, will open in its various branches, on Monday the 9th of April next, and continue till the 1st day of October following.

Prices of Tuition as heretofore, viz: \$10 in the Collegiate, and \$20 in the Medical Department; payment in advance.—(No extra charges whatever.)

For Pupils sent from a distance, the Principal will, if desired, procure board, washing and mending in respectable houses for \$75 per annum, payment quarterly in advance.

Parents and Guardians, who wish their sons or wards to receive a thorough education, without endangering their physical or moral health, are invited to come and examine the institute personally, since the evidence of our own senses is more to be relied upon, than on any other.

M. D. G. PFEIFFER, Principal.

New Oxford Institute, } March 12, 1849. } td

THORNDALE SEMINARY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Under the care of the Misses BIRNIE,

At their residence near Taneytown, Carroll Co.,

Md., 37 miles from Baltimore.

THE Course of Instruction comprises the usual branches of an English Education, with Needlework. The pupils have the advantage of daily association with the family, and are under their constant care and supervision. Particular attention is given to religious instruction,—the study of the Scriptures forming a part of the regular exercises of the school. Mathematics taught by Mr. Rogers Birnie.

The Summer Session commences on the first Wednesday of May, and terminates on the first Wednesday of October. The Winter Session on the first Wednesday of November, and terminates on the first Wednesday of April.

TERMS:

Boarding and Tuition for pupils over 12

years, per session, \$80 00

" " " " under 12 years, 70 00

The above payable in advance.

Music, and use of Piano, per session, 22 00

Drawing and Painting, " 10 00

French, " 5 00

Use of Library, " 50

Pupils will be received at any time, but not for a shorter period than one session. The number being limited, a notice of two months is required before the removal of a scholar.

REFERENCES.

REV. DR. J. JONES, Richmond, Va.

" R. J. BRECKENRIDGE, Lexington, Ky.

" JOSEPH SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

" J. C. WATSON, Gettysburg, Pa.

" J. C. BACKUS, Baltimore.

" J. G. HAMNER, Baltimore.

" JACOB BELVILLE, Phenixville, Pa.

DR. JOHN RHOUD, Annapolis.

RICHARD POTTS, Esq. Frederick.

March 5.

WM. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin

House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the

Public Square, one door west of George

Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law

Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.—

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. McConaughy will also attend promptly

to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making

Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his

father, JOHN REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public

Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.

NOTE BOOKS.—50 copies of Walker's

Southern Harmony just received, which will be sold to country merchants or private individuals, at a small advance upon cost, at the

Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

April 10.

POTATOES.

A large lot of very superior POTATOES

just received. Families wanting a good article for table use, can be supplied by calling

son at the Store of J. M. STEVENSON.

March 19.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. IRVINE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SMYSEN and JAMES M'DRIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams, have issued their precept, bearing date the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 16th day of April next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, } March 12, 1849. } tc

INK! INK! INK!

THE subscriber has just received a large

supply of HARRISON'S

Columbian Inks,

to which he invites the attention of purchasers. They are put up in 1 ounce, 2 ounce, 4 ounce, 8 ounce, and 1 pint bottles, each containing the full quantity indicated by the label.—They are warranted not to mould under any circumstances in any climate.

BLACK INK.

This Ink flows freely, and has a fine gloss.

BLUE INK.

This Ink possesses the properties of great



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 16, 1849.

The Whig County Meeting is to be held this evening, not Tuesday, as advertised.

Gettysburg Female Seminary.

By reference to an advertisement in our paper to day, it will be seen that Mrs. and Miss WALLACE will commence a course of instruction in the Female Seminary on the 7th of May. These Ladies come to us with recommendations of the highest order; and we cannot but hope that they will meet with that encouragement from those who feel an interest in the education of their daughters, which their superior attainments and high reputation deserve.

The annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania took place at Philadelphia on the 7th.—The graduating class numbered 190. Among the number who received the degree of M. D., we observe the name of ROBERT HONNEN, of Gettysburg, son of Dr. D. Honner.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on Tuesday evening last, after a session of ninety-nine days. A very large number of bills were passed—principally of a private nature. A number of Banks were re-chartered, and two new Banks established. A new license and a new revenue bill were passed, which, it is believed, will add to the revenue of the State some \$100,000; the judicial districts of the State were re-arranged, and three new ones created; provision was made for avoiding the inclined plane, and for resuming operations on the North Branch Canal; and a section was adopted in the appropriation bill, authorizing the Banks to re-issue the Relief notes now in circulation, and to suspend the cancellation for three years.

A bill was passed by the Legislature, incorporating the York Springs and Berlin Turnpike Road Company.

A bill passed the Legislature exempting property of the value of \$300 from levy and sale on execution, or distress for rent.

A bill to confer Banking privileges on the York Savings Institution, with the power to issue notes, &c. has passed the Legislature.

Dignified Legislation.

During the last afternoon of the session of the Legislature, tumult and disorder reigned supreme. Both Houses were in session at intervals, and spent the time in the manufacture of witticisms, and the throwing of paper balls, books, and sand boxes. During each recess, the showers of these latter projectiles became more copious, and sundry broken panes of glass in both chambers, attested the skill which some individual in either House had manifested in the art of dodging. In the lower branch, some attention was paid to music, and the vocal powers of some were called into requisition for the amusement and edification of the rest. The Senate, in lieu of a song, employed the lungs of their clerk in reading funny articles from a newspaper!

National Convention of the Friends of Common Schools.

A large number of the friends of Popular Education in the United States, deeming that the great cause may be advanced, and the exertions of its friends strengthened and systematized, by mutual consultation and deliberation, have issued a call to the friends of Common Schools, and of Universal Education throughout the Union, to meet in Convention, at the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 22d of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the promotion of this paramount interest of our Republican Institutions. A committee of arrangement for the National Convention has been appointed, of which Joseph R. Chandler, Esq. is chairman, who have issued a notice which will be found in another part of our paper.

Henry Clay at Ashland.

The patriot and statesman, HENRY CLAY, is again at Ashland, and the nation will rejoice to know, says the News, that his health has been much improved by his southern tour, and that he is in the enjoyment of his full bodily and mental energies. How proud the position he occupies—more enviable and more to be desired than that of any other man living. He has devoted a long life to patriotic efforts in behalf of his country, and even now, while no power attaches to his name, but the power of his mighty intellect and his capability to advise and counsel, the eyes and hearts of the people are turned to him with a patriotic regard; and if earnest prayers can avail, he will long be spared to his country. In his return to the Senate, indeed, the people see one of the strongest guarantees of the success of the present Whig administration, and Henry Clay will yet live to see American Industry established on that firm basis, to the accomplishment of which so many years of his life have been devoted.

Minnesota.

This newly organized Territory is bounded on the North by the British Possessions, East by the State of Wisconsin and the Mississippi River, South by Iowa, and West by the Missouri and Whiteoak rivers. The government is to be organized in the usual manner, consisting of a Governor, Secretary and Legislative Assembly. The two former hold their office for four years.

The health of Chief Justice GIBSON is perfectly restored from his late severe illness, and he resumed his seat upon the bench at Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Unnatural Murder.

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. John Knepley, sen. an old and esteemed citizen of Harrisburg, was murdered in his own house, on returning from market, by his son, David C. Knepley, whose mind has been somewhat deranged for several years. A double-barreled gun, heavily loaded, was found in his room, with one barrel just discharged. Mr. Knepley was shot through the head, and died instantly. The son was immediately arrested and committed.

The new and large Temperance Hall at Washington City took fire on Tuesday, and nearly the whole interior of the building was destroyed or very much injured. All the regalia of the associations was consumed. It is a remarkable circumstance, that although the desks in the third story were burnt to a crisp, the copies of the Bible in each were preserved wholly uninjured. There was an insurance of \$3,000.

Destructive Fire.

A most destructive fire occurred in the city of Toronto, Canada, on Saturday week. The most valuable part of the city was laid in ruins; and the loss cannot be less than half a million of dollars! Among the buildings destroyed was the magnificent Cathedral of St. James.—A number of persons were injured, and some thought to have been killed.

St. James' Church, which was consumed in the great fire at Toronto, was the Protestant Episcopal Metropolitan Church of Canada West, and had only recently been completed at an immense cost. One of its great attractions to travellers was the large stained glass window in the north end.

A Rail Road sold.

On Tuesday last, that portion of the Franklin Railroad between Hagerstown and the Pennsylvania line, about 6 miles in length, was sold at public sale, by the Sheriff of Washington county, for \$600. Col. George Schley, of Hagerstown, was the purchaser. The road cost about \$20,000 per mile.

Letters from Valparaiso, dated March 12 say that half a million of dollars had been received at that port from California.

Mr. De Witt, of the firm of De Witt & Co., of New York, arrived last week from California, with \$50,000 in gold dust from the mines. His arrival produced quite a sensation.

A letter from Havana says that a slaver from the coast of Africa recently arrived at Mariel, a neighboring port, with from 400 to 500 slaves on board.

The Corner Stone of the State Lunatic Asylum, near Harrisburg, was laid on Saturday week. An eloquent and appropriate address was delivered on the occasion by Gov. Johnston.

MICHAEL HAY has been appointed Postmaster at York, in the room of David Small.

The Rev. THOMAS C. PORTER has been elected Professor of Natural Science at Marshall College, Mercersburg. He is said to be a gentleman of extensive acquirements.

The municipal election in the City of New Orleans took place on the 2d inst., and resulted in the election of 7 whigs and 5 democrats to the General Council, and 30 whig Aldermen to 12 democrats.

An infant child lost its life at Baltimore on Tuesday, by having laudanum administered to it instead of parégoric. The laudanum had been given by a boy in an apothecary's shop, in the absence of the proprietor, and the vial labeled parégoric. This, the Sun very properly remarks, should be a warning to all apothecaries not to trust boys who are incompetent to sell or dispense medicines.

A new railroad, to connect the lower coal fields in the Susquehanna valley with the State Canal, is in progress of construction. This road leads to the bituminous and anthracite coal fields on the borders of Schuylkill, Lebanon, and Dauphin counties, and is intended to follow the valley of Stony creek, on the west base of the Kittatinny mountain, reaching the Susquehanna eight miles above Harrisburg. Its length will be seventeen miles, and the coal from it will be at least thirty miles nearer the water than that of any other in Pennsylvania.

For the Ladies.

It is decreed in the London and Paris Courts of Fashion, that Mousseline de Laine dresses shall be made without flounces; and velvet bands are again worn around the throat in Paris.

Distressing Case of Hydrophobia.

On the 6th inst. Mr. Conrad Zimmerman, of York county, was attacked with Hydrophobia, and suffered, says the Republican, all the horrible tortures of that terrible disease. During one of the paroxysms he succeeded in releasing himself from the cords with which his arms had been secured, and casting his attendants from him, seized a razor and put an end to his existence by cutting his throat. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his death.

Mr. JOHN HOFF, "a citizen of South Carolina and the State of Pennsylvania," who recently died in Philadelphia, made the following bequests: To his wife the interest of \$15,000 worth of stock during her life time. After her death he gives \$3000 of the stock to the Philadelphia Bible Society, \$3000 to the Methodist Bible Society of Charleston, \$2000 to the Baptist Bible Society of Charleston, \$3000 to the Protestant Episcopal Bible Society of Charleston, and \$2500 to Princeton Theological Seminary. He also left \$10,000 to the Marine Church of Charleston, and \$10,000 to the Pennsylvania or other Colonization Societies that shall succeed in establishing a colony of free colored persons in Africa, for the purchase of a tract of land, and prescribes that the site, location and territory so purchased and settled upon, shall be designated the State or District of Hoff.

New York Charter Elections.

The Charter election in New York on Tuesday resulted in a glorious Whig triumph.—Caleb S. Woodhull is elected Mayor by a majority of 4,332. The Whigs have also elected three judges of the Superior and two of the Marine Court, and 26 out of 36 members of the Common Council. The whole city government is therefore in their hands, until the first of January, 1850, when the members of the Common Council will be superseded by those elected under the new Charter, which we are glad to say has been adopted by a large majority.—Mr. Woodhull, the Mayor elect, will hold his office until the first of January, 1851.

The election in Albany resulted in the choice of Friend Humphrey for Mayor, by a majority of 231 over Dr. Thomas Han, who was renominated and supported by both the Hunker and Barnburner factions. Last year, the Whig majority was 129.

Edward Copeland, Whig, is chosen Mayor of Brooklyn, by a majority of 500 over both his opponents. Of the Aldermen elect, twelve are Whigs, and six of other sorts.

New Jersey Election.

The Charter election in Newark, was held on Monday. Col. Miller, Whig, was re-elected Mayor by 175 majority over Judge King, Locos, and the whigs have a majority of the Aldermen and other officers. The Common Council stands as it did last year, 12 Whigs to 8 Locos. Not much more than half of the vote of the city was brought out.

In Trenton, Wm C. Howell, Whig, is elected Mayor by 101 majority. All the other city officers are also Whig. The officers of the West ward are all Whig, and those of the East about equally divided.

Henry J. Taylor was elected Mayor of Jersey City, by 136 majority over C. F. Durant, both being Whigs.

The Rev. F. BENDIS has resigned his agency for the Alumni Association of the Seminary, and accepted a call from the Lutheran church in Bedford, Pa.

President Judges.

When Gov. Johnston was elected, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, there was but a single Whig Judge of any kind, or of any Court in the State. That man was Judge Jessup, of Susquehanna county, whose term of office expired last month; and had not Gov. Johnston been elected last fall, there would not now be a Whig Judge upon the Bench in Pennsylvania. But his election has already secured six President Judges from the Whig party out of twenty-four, and several more Whig Associate Judges. The Whigs, therefore, who have been proscribed from all these offices, not for lack of talent and merit, but because they were in a minority, have now one-fourth of the President Judges, and a respectable number of the Associates. The Supreme Court as yet all belongs to the Locofocos; an election would give the Whigs a portion of them we have no doubt.

Arrivals at Chagres.

A correspondent of the New York Herald gives the whole number of emigrants arrived at Chagres, up to the 5th of March, on their way to California, at 2,534, who came in 36 vessels in all.

Doctor's Fees in California.—A letter from a young Jersey boy in California, written Jan. 6, says: "I worked about eleven days, averaging \$101 per day—was then taken sick with the fever, and had a very severe time of it. I received four visits from the nearest doctor, which was sixty miles off, and paid him to the tune of \$600—\$150 per visit—leaving me with about sixty dollars in pocket, after paying for my provisions, which are high in proportion."

A Big Lump of Gold.—Among fourteen pounds of California gold on board the ship Colchis, which got aground coming into Boston, the Chronotype says there is one piece, weighing six pounds, belonging to a seaman. The Chronotype does not say who saw it.

Canadian Parliament.—A most important measure has just been announced in the House by the Attorney General. It proposes to abolish the seigniorial tenure in Canada East. This is one of the most important movements of the day.—N. Y. Tribune.

Worthy of Imitation.—A Tree Planting Society has been formed at Newton, Sussex co., N. J. to improve and ornament the village by planting and cultivating shade trees in the public grounds and streets.

A Practical Joke.—One of the richest jokes of the season was practised on the Rev. Dr. Peck, the new President of Dickinson College—one which will vie with the most recherche of Smollett, and might well sustain itself amongst the records of Trinity by Charles O'Malley.—The Doctor, it appears, was making his first visit to the Baltimore Conference, held this year at Staunton, Va. Meantime, some reprobate student sat himself down and wrote a letter to the physician of the Hospital at that place, giving him a description of some individual who had left Carlisle, the seat of Dickinson College, in a state of mental derangement; and stating, furthermore, that it was probable that the said individual had been taken himself to Staunton, inasmuch as it was a sort of monomania with him to regard himself as the President of the Institution, and accordingly he imagined he had gone to make the customary report to the Conference, on the state of the College. This letter was signed in the name of President Peck himself, and requested the manager to take charge of the lunatic. It is needless to add, that the description of the insane person coincided precisely with the appearance of the Rev. Dr. himself—and that it required the reiterated identifications of the ministers of the Conference around, to save him from confinement.—Richmond Enquirer.

A law for the re-organization of the Militia system passed the Legislature, by which, we believe, annual trainings are abolished, and a tax of 50 cents imposed on all who are not members of volunteer companies. We have not yet seen the bill, nor do we know its exact provisions, nor when it goes into effect.

The dirty Relief notes are all to be called in by the Banks, and new ones issued.

The bill, which passed the House of Representatives of this State, providing for a suspension of labor on the public works upon the Sabbath, was lost in the Senate.

A few nights ago, the residence of Miss Mary Fulton, near Shippensburg, was broken into by three villains, and robbed of \$840 in money, and a gold watch and chain valued at \$150. No trace of the robbers has been discovered.

Recent accounts, we regret to say, confirm the news of the death of Mr. BUCKLE, the American Charge d' Affaires to the Republic of New Grenada.

The Rev. M. E. JOHNSON, of Wellsville, Ohio, has been called to the pastoral charge of the Second Presbyterian Church in Carlisle, and has accepted the call.

Hon. HENRY CLAY was engaged the most of last week in arguing a great will case at Winchester, Kentucky.

Father Mathew is expected to arrive in New York in the steamer Europa, about the 21st inst., and preparations are making for his reception.

Wm. H. Harrison, a grandson of President Harrison, and well known in Cincinnati as a highly promising man, who accompanied Col. Webb's California party on their way to the gold region, died of the cholera on the Rio Grande.

The Postmaster General, says the N. Y. Mirror, has now on file 7000 applications for post offices; 380 for situations in the Departments at Washington; and 73 for riding agents—6 being the number employed. As there are some 16,000 post-offices in the U. States, the Mirror thinks the number of applications on file very moderate.

The Coal Trade.

The suspension of mining operations in the Schuylkill Coal region still continues, and will be kept up until the operators are satisfied that a resumption can be made so as to insure thereafter a regular demand for the quantity sent to market, at remunerating prices.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening the 12th inst., by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. JOHN A. LITTLE, to Miss LOUISA MARGARET KITZMILLER—both of this borough.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. JOHN HOOVER, of Berwick township, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Andrew Rudesill, of York county.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, in Straban township, MARTINA BRINKHOFF, aged about 55 years.

On the 6th inst. in New Oxford, Mr. GEORGE BAKER, aged 79 years 1 month and 15 days.

On the 30th inst. in East Berlin, MARY MARGARETTA, daughter of Doctor D. Mellinger, aged 4 years and 2 months.

On Wednesday last, after a long illness, Mr. JONAS M'PIERSON BURN, of Washington county, Md., in the 42d year of his age.

Baltimore Price Current.			
Flour,	-	3 87 to 4 00	
Wheat,	-	85 to 90	
Rye,	-	55 to 56	
Corn,	-	42 to 43	
Oats,	-	25 to 28	
Cloverseed,	-	3 37 to 3 50	
Beef Cattle,	-	6 00 to 6 75	

A meeting of the "Gettysburg Temperance Union," will be held in the Court-house on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, which the friends of the cause are respectfully invited to attend. An address will be delivered by Rev. R. WERNER, of Chambersburg. GEO. WARREN, Sec'y.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, for the education of Young Ladies, will be opened on the 7th of May, in High street, under the superintendence of MRS. and MISS WALLACE, who will give instruction in all the elementary and higher branches of an English education; and in Music, Drawing, Painting, French, and Fancy work.

English studies, for a session of four months, from \$4 to \$6
Music, per quarter of eleven weeks, \$10
Drawing, Oriental Tinting, French, the various kinds of Fancy-work, as Wax-work, Shell-work, Worsteds, &c., each in advance, per gr. \$5 00
There will be an Examination of the School at the close of each session.
April 16.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the partnership, in the practice of the Law, heretofore existing between the subscriber and R. G. McCREARY, Esq., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent; and that all the professional business, in which the subscriber has been at any time engaged, either alone or in partnership with others, has been placed in the hands of R. G. McCREARY, Esq., to be conducted by him to completion, the said subscriber having full confidence in his integrity, and ability to do so to the satisfaction of all concerned.
JAMES COOPER.
April 3, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE Commissions of the newly elected Justices of the Peace for this County have arrived, and can be had at the Register's Office.
WM. W. HAMERSLEY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
April 16, 1849.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife, HETTY DEVINE, has left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby give notice to all persons not to trust her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
BARNY DEVINE.
Hamiltonban township, April 13, 1849.

STATE Common School Conventions.

THE Committee of Arrangements for the National Common School Convention, which is to assemble in Philadelphia on the 22d of August next, beg leave, respectfully and earnestly, to recommend to the friends of Common School Education in the several States of the Union, to assemble in State Convention, at their respective capitals, or at some central location, on or before the FOURTH DAY OF JULY next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the National Convention, and transacting such other business in reference to the interests of Common School Education within their borders, as may be deemed expedient. It is desirable that the number of delegates from each State be at least equal to its representation in Congress, and that a full delegation should, as far as may be practicable, be secured. State or Local Conventions of Teachers, Superintendents, or other assemblages of the friends of education, are also respectfully requested to appoint delegates to the proposed National Convention.

By order of the Committee,
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Chairman.
A. E. WRIGHT, Cor. Sec.

NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Knox, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration, de bonis non, on the Estate of SAMUEL KNOX, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all those indebted to said Estate to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
SAMUEL KNOX, } Admrs.
JAMES H. MARSHALL, }
April 16.

THE number and formidable character of diseases originating in a diseased state of the liver, has long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases, classed under the general term of consumption, have been supposed incurable, and the unhappy patient was allowed to die, without medical science being enabled to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all these complaints of whatever character, arising from derangement of the liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. M'Lane, of Virginia, act directly on the liver, and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cuts off and exterminates the complaints which have their origin in the diseases of this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for these diseases have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Dr. M'Lane's Pills make themselves felt upon the action of the liver, and by cleansing the fountain dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence.

For sale by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg;
GALBRAITH & KNOWS, Arentsville;
JOHN MCKNIGHT, Bendersville;
JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidlersburg;
HOLTZINGER & FERRIS, York Springs;
JACOB AULBACH, Hampton;
J. S. HILDEBRAND, East Berlin;
H. SMITH, Littlestown.
April 16.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale his
HOUSE AND LOT
of Ground, situate on the Chambersburg turnpike, within the borough limits. The House is convenient and desirable, and all in good order. It will be sold upon very reasonable terms—which will be made known by the subscriber.
VALENTINE WERNER.
Gettysburg, April 2.

NEW AND CHEAP Spring and Summer GOODS, At Farnestock's Store.

FARNESTOCK & SONS present their compliments to their friends and the public, and would inform them that they are receiving their usual large and cheap stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
direct from the eastern cities, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
Bonnets, Palm Hats, Caps,
and a full assortment of everything in their line, which they offer to the public much lower than they can be purchased elsewhere in the county.
CALL AND EXAMINE.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.
A large lot of LOCUST POSTS on hand, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
April 9.

NEW GOODS!

Abraham Arnold's is "THE" Store for Bargains!

HAVING just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the most choice selection of GOODS ever offered to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity; consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,
BRAID, GIMP, LEGHORN AND STRAW BONNETS.

All having been selected with care, and purchased at auction for THE CASH, he feels confident in saying that he can sell the same
THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER
than they ever were or can be sold by any other establishment. He charges nothing for showing his goods, therefore invites the public to give him a call before purchasing, as he is determined to make the prices of his goods correspond with his professions.
April 2.

HUNTERS, TAKE NOTICE.

YOU are hereby forbidden to hunt with dogs or guns, or trespass in any way on our premises, or fish in our waters.

GEORGE WILSON,
JOSHUA PENROSE,
DANIEL RISE,
GEORGE GROUP,
WM. W. COOK,
ELISHA PENROSE,
DAVID DULL.
April 2.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained as follows, viz:

IN COMPANIES.

on Monday the 7th day of May next, at such places as the commanding officers may direct.
IN BATTALIONS, as follows:
The 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, on Monday the 14th of May next; the 2d do. do. on Tuesday the 15th; the 3d do. do. do. on Tuesday the 22d.

The 1st Battalion of the 2d Regiment, on Wednesday the 16th; the 2d do. do. on Thursday the 17th.

The 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, on Friday the 18th; the 2d do. do. on Saturday the 19th of May next—unless the commanding officers should direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

The Washington Battalion of Volunteers will meet for parade and inspection, on Wednesday the 23d day of May next.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES

within the bounds of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments, may attach themselves to either Battalion most convenient for inspection.

Commanding Officers of Companies are required to furnish copies of their Rolls to the Brigade Inspector on the day of the Regimental or Battalion training; and they are required to furnish complete lists of all the absentees of their respective companies for both days of trainings, under oath or affirmation, marking distinctly the township, town or borough, in which each absentee resides.

No returns can be accepted of, unless they are properly and legally made, either on the day of Training or within ten days thereafter.

JOHN SCOTT,
B. I. 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

April 9.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of WILLIAM TROSTLE, of Mendenhall township, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Trostle, to pay the same to the subscriber; and those who have any claims, are desired to present the same without delay, to

JOHN HOOVER, Assignee.

April 9.

NEW GOODS.

At prices that cannot be beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD,

At the old and well known Stand, has just received, and is now opening, as usual, as large and well selected a STOCK OF GOODS, as has been offered to the public at any time; consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, &c., Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets, &c.

All of which have been purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. We will not misrepresent nor deceive you by saying that we can sell Goods "Thirty per cent." cheaper than any other establishment—but we will confine ourselves to the plain facts, and that is, that we will sell any and every article as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than they can be sold elsewhere. Our prices are uniform, and we warrant all Goods sold to be as represented.

The Ladies' attention particularly is invited to a large and very handsome selection of
Silks and Fancy Goods
generally. Please give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 9.

GRÄFENBURG SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of these celebrated "COLD SPRINGS" will open his new and elegantly furnished establishment in April, both for the accommodation of transient visitors, and for those who may wish regularly to undergo the "Water Cure Treatment." (To this end he has secured the services of a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the "

COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH
PAINTING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop from the Old Stand on Washington street between Chambersburg and Middle streets, formerly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where he has always on hand.

Canvases for Carriages.
as cheap as can be had in the City. He has also Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons, which he will sell low. All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in Repairing.
J. G. FREY,
Jan. 8.

Domestic Industry is the Wealth of Nations.

Fresh Assortment of
HATS.

THE subscriber has a good assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, which he is prepared to sell at 1 to 2 below heretofore, and as low as they are regularly sold at in the cities.

A good fur Hat, warranted, \$1.00
Fine Silk do. fur body, 2.00
Fine Nutria do., 3.00
Fine Monterey do., 1.00
Russia do., 2.00
Moleskin, extra quality, \$2.50 to 4.00
Fine Russia Hats, and other kinds low.
The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Terms Cash, and only one price.
S. S. McCREARY.
Gettysburg, Jan. 10.

JOHN BRINGMAN,
CABINET MAKER.

GRATEFUL for the liberal share of patronage he has heretofore received, takes this method of respectfully informing the public that he still continues his business of Cabinet Making, at the Old Stand, in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Second Square, where he is prepared to make every variety of

FURNITURE

Bureaus, Chests and Dressing-Tables, Bedsteads, Cupboards, Work-Publishers, and Candle-Stands, &c. &c. in a neat, substantial, workmanlike manner, at prices to suit the times.

He is always prepared to make

COFFINS
according to order, and at the shortest notice. Having a good and handsome HEARSE, he can convey corpses to any burial ground at the lowest rate.

STUMBER, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, Jan. 28.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE.

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HAWKSWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRASHING MACHINES.
Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Saylor Ploughs; also, Woodcock's and Wilcox's also, Axes, Cutters, Shakes, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A **BOOT & SHOE SHOP** in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence. All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap for Cash or Country Produce as they can be had anywhere else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.
T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, May 8.

FRESH ARRIVAL
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,
JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c. &c. Also, SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER
July 31.

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has just received the best quality of MOLASSES SYRUP, which he offers at 50 cents a gallon; NEW CORN N.O. MOLASSES, a fine article, do. do. HOLLANDSSES; superior winter-strained LARD, as clear as water, at \$1.00—and a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, at prices to suit the times.

J. M. STEVENSON.
Feb. 12.

POTATOES.

A large lot of very superior POTATOES just received. Families wanting a good article for table use can be supplied by calling upon at the Store of J. M. STEVENSON.
March 19.

THORNDALE SEMINARY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Under the care of the Misses BIRNIE.

At their residence near Taneytown, Carroll Co., Md., 37 miles from Baltimore.

THE Course of Instruction comprises the usual branches of an English Education, with Needlework. The pupils have the advantage of daily association with the family, and are under their constant care and supervision. Particular attention is given to religious instruction, the study of the Scriptures forming a part of the regular exercises of the school. Mathematics taught by Mr. Rogers Birnie.

The Summer Session commences on the first Wednesday of May, and terminates on the first Wednesday of October. The Winter Session on the first Wednesday of November, and terminates on the first Wednesday of April.

TERMS:
Boarding and Tuition for pupils over 12 years, per session, \$80 00
under 12 years, 70 00

The above payable in advance.

Music, and use of Piano, per session, 22 00
Drawing and Painting, " 10 00
French, " 5 00

Use of Library, " 30

Pupils will be received at any time, but for a shorter period than one session. The number being limited, a notice of two months is required before the removal of a scholar.

REV. DR. J. JONES, Richmond, Va.
" " R. J. BRACKENRIDGE, Lexington, Ky.
" " J. C. WATSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
" " J. C. BACKUS, Baltimore.
" " J. G. HAMMEN, Baltimore.
" " JACOB BRYANT, Philadelphia, Pa.
" " DR. JOHN RUDOLPH, Annapolis.
" " RICHARD PORTER, Esq., Frederick.

March 5.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,
DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES:
DR. C. N. BERLUCHY, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowell, " Prof. M. Jacobs.
" D. Gilbert, " M. L. Baugher,
" " " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3.

W. B. MCCLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.
Dec. 23.

D. MC CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

DR. D. MC CONAUGHY will also attend promptly on all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensioners.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,
ATTORNEY FROM PITTSBURGH, designs making

Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq. of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Worsdell's Vegetable Restorative Pills

HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this Country for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILIAL MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, but no quacks and humbug medicine is resorted to by pulling to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their Medicine the following advantages over all others—viz. They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN.

OPERA TO. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficiency in Dyspepsia, Ague, Headache, Habitual Constipation, Dropsy, Cholera Morbus, &c., has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms.

The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of a TAPE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Travelling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. AMST. For sale, price 25 cents a box, containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County:

S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; LILLY & RILEY, New Oxford; NEEBING & B. Littlestown; A. T. WRIGHT, Bendersville; JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidlersburg; W. R. STEWART, Petersburg.

A. WEEKS & CO.
Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. M. Stevenson,
TAKING advantage of another reduction in the prices of goods, has brought to this place

The Cheapest Assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.,

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

To particularize is unnecessary—his stock is full. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the goods, assured that it will be to their advantage.

UT Country Produce of all kinds wanted.
Oct. 30.

Calcined & Land Plaster.

To Plasterers, Farmers, & Commission Merchants.

IT should not be forgotten that P. COGGIN & CO. of Philadelphia are manufacturing and have constantly on hand, a superior article of CALCINED PLASTER, which they sell at the low rate of 30 cents per bushel, or \$1 3/4 per barrel; and also the first quality of LAND PLASTER, for Agricultural purposes, at the reduced rate of 17 cents per bushel, or 90 cents per barrel.

TERMS, CASH. Call at either establishment, Schuylkill Eighth, above Willow Street, or Brown Street Wharf on the Delaware.

Orders promptly delivered to Car or Steamboat without additional charge.
March 26.

Spring Millinery Goods.

JOHN STONE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silks, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods,
No. 45, South Second St. above Chesnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

WOULD call the attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city, to their large and rich assortment of

Received by late arrivals from France, such as
Glance Silks for casing bonnets,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons—a large and beautiful assortment of all prices;
Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons, from No. 1 to No. 12;
French and American Artificial Flowers, (in great variety);
Colored and White Crapes;
Fancy Laces and Nets;
French Clip Hats;
Face Trimmings—Quillings;
Covered Whalebones—Cane;
Buckram—Willow;
Bonnet Crowns and Tips;
Together with every article appertaining to the Millinery trade.
March 26.

INK! INK! INK!

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of HARRISON'S

Columbian Inks,

to which he invites the attention of purchasers. They are put up in 1 ounce, 2 ounce, 4 ounce, 8 ounce, and 1 pint bottles, each containing the full quantity indicated by the label. They are warranted not to mould under any circumstances in any climate.

BLACK INK
This Ink flows freely, and has a fine gloss.

BLUE INK
This Ink possesses the properties of great brilliancy and beauty, of color and fluidity, and unlike other blue inks, is not liable to deposit its color.

RED INK
This Ink has a brilliant crimson Red, and improves in brightness on the paper.

For permanence of color, these Inks fully equal, if not surpass all others; for when the color is once set on the paper, it will remain unchanged for ages. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

KELLER KURTZ,
Rev. J. C. Watson, Oxford, Wm. Bittiger, Abbottstown, Dr. Kaufman, Petersburg, J. Brinkerhoff, Millerstown, Henry Schriver, Littlestown, John Burkholder, Bendersville.
Dec. 4.

M'Allister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

FROM THE "READING EAGLE."

There was never, perhaps, a medicine brought before the public, that has in so short a time won such a reputation as M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OR WORLD-SALVE. Almost every person that has made trial of it speaks warmly in its praise. One has been cured by it, of the most painful Rheumatism, another of the Piles, a third of a troublesome pain in the side, a fourth of a swelling in the limbs, &c. &c. If it does not give immediate relief, in every case, it can do no injury, being applied outwardly. As another evidence of the wonderful healing power possessed by this salve, we subjoin the following certificate, from a respectable citizen of Maiden Creek township, in this county:

Maiden Creek, Berks Co., March 30, 1847.
Messrs. Ritter & Co.—I desire to inform you that I was entirely cured of a severe pain in the back, by the use of M'Allister's All-Healing Salve, which I purchased from you. I suffered with it for about 20 years, and at night was unable to sleep. During that time I tried various remedies, which were prescribed for me by physicians and other persons, without receiving any relief, and at last made trial of this Salve, with a result favorable beyond expectation. I am now entirely free from the pain, and enjoy at night a peaceful and sweet sleep. I have also used the Salve since for Toothache and other complaints with similar happy results.

Your friend,
JOHN HOLDENBACH.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetanus, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Skin, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c.

Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sore Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c. &c.

The Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written on a pen upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M'ALLISTER,
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS—S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Mutter & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Penig, Chambersburg.
Feb. 5.

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla.

Is a compound preparation for the cure of

Obstructions of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c. &c. There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 25 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses.

This Sarsaparilla is effective in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 12 1/2 cents per package. For sale by the Proprietors.

KELLER KURTZ,
May 1.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

THE revolutions throughout Europe, during the year 1849, have been productive of a momentary stagnation in the commerce of the world. Many reports have reached us, that a great number of its manufacturers have been obliged to suspend their operations. Many have been looking with an anxious eye towards our happy land of freedom, in order to save the wreck of their fortunes. Favored by the low duties, established by our government, they have been able to meet with a suitable market to dispose of their otherwise worthless goods. At no other period since the establishment of our government, have our markets been so glutted with all sorts of goods. Hence goods have declined enormously in prices. Let it not be supposed that this will continue much longer; already we are informed, by the news brought in the last steamers, that tranquillity is restored and confidence re-established between the different nations of Europe, and that business has already revived—consequently, prices of manufacturing goods must and will rise again.

Being convinced of this fact, I would inform my customers, and the public generally, that I have just received a very large assortment of Spring and Summer Wearing Apparel, together with my usual assortment of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Pistols, &c. My goods having been purchased when prices were lowest and choices the most extensive, I feel confident that I not only can undersell any one in this neighborhood—the cities not excepted. My stock being well selected, and of the best materials, it cannot fail of giving entire satisfaction to those who will honor me with their calls.

My stock of goods is large, consisting of Men's and Boy's Wearing Apparel, of all sizes and qualities and prices; and my mind being made up as to selling cheaper than the cheapest, my terms of sale will only be cash and at only one price.

I have also on hand a lot of FINE OIL, of a superior quality, and very cheap. Also, a CARRIAGE, and two second hand BUGGIES, which I will dispose of upon reasonable terms.

MARCUS SAMSON.
March 26.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Philadelphia CARS, between PHILADELPHIA and YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 30 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

YORK, April 20.

Approved Unanimously.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN PILLS

It is not our wish to trifle with the health of the community. We desire to be governed by a sacred regard to truth in whatever is here stated in relation to this extraordinary medicine, and it is this feeling of sincerity and good-faith which prompts us again and again to call attention to it. We believe that no article has ever been discovered that has conferred a greater amount of benefit on the community, and the more it is known, the better it is appreciated.

Save Your Doctor's Bills.

Thousands of dollars of doctor's bills have been saved by the use of this medicine, and there is little doubt that if it were more generally resorted to than it is, sickness would in most cases be prevented.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1848.

This is to certify that I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family for more than four years, and as a family medicine, believe them the best in the world. During that period, I have had no occasion for a physician, though my daughter and wife have been very low several times.

WILSON TREADWELL, Rivington st.

Nervous Debility—Loss of Energy.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills speedily and permanently restore the declining powers of the human body. This may at first be doubted, but no fact is better established—Those who use the Sarsaparilla Sarsaparilla for this purpose, overlook, in doing so, a medicine far less expensive and more effective.

Clymer, Chautauque Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1848.

Dr. Wm. Wright—Sir: For the last three or four years I had been gradually running down, and finally became so weak that I was unable to perform my usual labor—I was advised to try your Indian Vegetable Pills, and I am gratified to state that by the use of three or four boxes I began to feel like myself again, and am now thoroughly cured.

From my own experience I can commend your Pills to the afflicted, with confidence that they will be found a medicine of great efficacy and value.

Yours truly,
JOHN CLEVELAND.

Well Spoken of by All!

Angelica, Allegheny Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1848.

Dr. Wright, Philadelphia—Sir: I am at a loss to express with words what has been said in praise of your Indian Vegetable Pills. All that I have said to, without exception, speak very highly of them. I have acted as your Agent here for the last two years, and have frequently used the Pills myself. I can speak from experience on the subject, and can cordially recommend them to my acquaintances, and to the public in general.

Respectfully yours,
ISRAEL N. HOWE.

Let it be remembered that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are prepared with special reference to the laws governing the human body—Consequently, they are always useful, always effective in rooting out disease. Every family should keep them at hand.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

Remember, that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have a written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine is for sale by J. M. STEVENSON, sole agent for Gettysburg, and by agents in all parts of the State.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 109 Race st. Phila., 358 Greenwich st. N. Y. and 124 Tremont st. Boston.

Jan. 29.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, April 1st, 1849.

Addison Henry?
Adair James
Blake James
Brinkerhoff Martha
Bramer Margaret
Baily W. Esq.
Bower Jacob
Beard David
Bell Samuel
Brien Hannah
Buehler George
Buehler Samuel
Bricker Eliza
Brickie John J.
Baltzley Daniel
Breiner Philip
C
Cooper John
Caldwell F. V. 2
Cooper James
Clapsaddle Joseph
Coner George
Culp David
Craig Hannah
Cowanher Wm.
Collier Robert
D
Douglas Robert
Diggs Clara
Decker Polley Mrs.
Diller & Son
Dougherty Samuel
E
Ebert John
Eckard Henry
F
Furley Wm. 2
Filby Samuel
Faiss George L.
Feeger John 2
Fisher Mrs.
Fleming Susan
G
Graft John
Griffin William F.
Gminter Baltzer
Gallagher John
Group John 2
Gilbert Jonathan
Gonder George
H
Hann Philip
Hill Mary Jane Miss
Harris William
Harvey Cassia C. Mrs.
Halman William
Haltach Adam
Hansel Mary
Haar Jacob
Hoff Andrew 2
Humebraugh Jacob
Hartley John
Heller & Warren
Hartman Solomon
Heathorn James
Hollinger & Eichelberger
Huber Fronica
Hause George
Hoake Samuel
J
Johnson D.
K
Kann George
Korbaum Edward.
C. N. BERLUCHY, P. M.
April 2.

Kettner David
Kewes Daniel
Lawton Ann Mrs.
Livingston Adam
Love Benedict
M
Miller Robert J.
Miller John, jun.
Moose Henry
Moritz John
Mittler John
Meiles Wm.
Massorad Harriet
Martin Samuel A. Esq.
McClain Joseph
Mullet Job R.
McKinley Eliza Miss
McCreary John S.
N
Norgan John
Newman Charlotte
Neil Lewis
P
Potterfield Albert
Paxton Nancy Miss
R
Reck Levi
Ross Alice Jane
Robeson John
Ret Maria L.
Reck Samuel
Reitzel John
Ruhl Jeremiah
S
Sell Jacob
Seylar W. B. 2
Snider John
Stocksinger John
Spaulding Henry
Schwartz John
Smith & Burr G. W.
Schwartz Susan Elizabeth Miss.
Smith Charles Fisher
Small Wm.
Shuff James
Smith William
T
Tommas Catharine
Tate George
Thompson Mary Miss
Topper Elizabeth Mrs.
W
Walters Wm. 2
Willard James A.
Wagner B. K. Rev.
Warren William
Weaver John Jr.
Wilson Ann L. Miss
Walker G. L.
Wagner John
Wieser Benjamin 2
Wibler Paul
Wedrow & Crawford
Wert William
White James
Z
Zuck Ephraim
GERMAN LETTERS.
King Adam
Hebrauk Magnus
Miller Jacob 2
Simon Henry
Korbaum Edward.

Remainder of the list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, April 1st, 1849.

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WRECK OF A CAPE MAY VESSEL.

A Heart-rending Circumstance.—Five Lives Lost.—By the arrival at this port yesterday of Mr. J. A. Milburn, a Baltimore pilot, we have been made acquainted with an adventure, melancholy in its results. On the 31st of March, the Baltimore pilot boat Coquette, Capt. Joseph C. Sabel, with Messrs. J. A. Milburn, John Haney, Thomas H. Bolt, Thomas M. Watts, and Robert M. Ling, pilots, on board, while cruising in latitude 36 14, about sixty miles from Cape Henry, and about thirty-five miles from land, fell in with the wreck of what they supposed to be a sloop, bottom upward. The water was here about twenty fathoms deep. The small boat was launched, and sent to the wreck, when it was discovered that she bore the name of the "Thomas Russell, of Cape May." Some of them got on the bottom, for at this time the after part was floating well out of water, while the forward part was down, her head being under. Mr. Ling was on the bottom, and bringing his head close to the planks, he thought he heard a noise inside—listening again, he was assured that there were persons alive inside. With these gallant men, it required but a moment to act. Raps were given on the bottom to inform those inside that they were heard. Axes and saws were instantly brought, and all hands went to work to cut through the bottom to rescue those inside—in a short time they could be heard speaking. A hole being made, the confined air escaped very fast, causing the vessel to settle more and more. They conversed with those inside and learned that there were five of them. Time being precious, they continued cutting as fast as they could, having the assistance also of a stout colored man, the cook of the pilot boat. The hole being cut, one man came to it, but could not get out. From him they learned that the name of the captain of the vessel was Brady, at least so it was understood. Efforts were still made to cut a larger hole, to allow them egress. The vessel continued settling; at this time three had been drowned. The man who had his head out, dropped back, and as he went in, he looked upon the bright sun, and remarked, "this is the last sun I shall ever see." The efforts of the pilots were redoubled, but without avail, the whole of those inside perishing, so fast did the vessel settle, before a hole large enough to get them out could be made. Every conceivable effort was made by the pilots, which was urged on by hearing the efforts of the drowning men to breathe and sustain themselves until relief could be afforded. They all perished together in a few minutes after the hole was cut which allowed the air to escape; and the last heard from them were supplications to the Great Arbiter of events to have mercy on them and save them. While the men were at work the sea was breaking over them, which greatly retarded their operations. It is supposed by the pilots, that the vessel was capsized on the 27th or 28th of March, and that the last persons had been confined about three days. There was a severe gale at that time.—The opportunity for conversation with the lost men was so brief that their names, or the cause of the disaster was not mentioned. Indeed, so intent were the pilots in their efforts for a rescue, that they did not take time to make inquiries.—Mr. Milburn informs us that in the course of his experience he never saw a similar circumstance, and that the events he witnessed, in the few brief moments that passed between the discovery of the wreck and the perishing of her crew, can never be effaced from his memory. All that men could do was done, and with a hearty good will, but all effort was unavailing. We may add here, that the vessel appeared to be at anchor, as she was steady, with the tide running by her. It is supposed that when she capsized, her anchor and chains must have run out, and brought her to her present position.—*Balt. Sun, of Wednesday.*

Death of a Noble Mexican Woman.—

Donna Augustina Ferrando, a Mexican lady, who will be recollected by many of our gallant volunteers, died in January last. The New York Courier says she was a lady of rare virtues and true benevolence, and adds:

The residence of this lady was on the route from Vera Cruz to Orizaba—about forty miles from the former. She had frequent occasions, and never neglected one—of showing kindness to American prisoners, during the late war. In one instance especially, that of a lieutenant of the American Army, who was made prisoner on the march from Vera Cruz by a party of guerilleros, carried to Tlasciayan, and there sentenced to be shot, she manifested the most heroic kindness—interposing herself on the fatal spot between the victim and the executioner, and finally rescuing him and carrying him off to her own house, where he was treated as a son.

To mark his sense of this heroic humanity, Com. Perry, to whom the facts were made known, gave orders that all persons and property belonging to the family of this lady should pass the blockading squadron off the Alvarado river, free of search.

Mormons.—Almost every village throughout the West contains more or less of persons of this singular faith.—They are numerous in St. Louis, and are generally good citizens.

From the Baltimore American, April 10.

From California.—Mr. James S. Wethered, of this city, who has been engaged in trading with the remote regions of Mexico, &c. returned to this city yesterday from San Francisco, in California. He left San Francisco on the 29th Nov., in a British Government vessel for Valparaiso, whence he took passage in a steamer for Panama, and reached New York on Saturday in the Crescent City from Chagres. Mr. Wethered gives a good account of the condition of things in California. In San Francisco there had been great speculative movements in property, which had gone up to high prices. The want of an organized government was, however, severely felt, and tended to check the enterprise of the people. There was no doubt entertained that this would be remedied before a great while, as the Americans had the entire control of affairs, and would soon put matters in such a situation that all needful protection would be extended to persons and property.

When Mr. Wethered left San Francisco, goods of all kinds were selling at fair prices; but as accounts had been received of contemplated shipments from the United States, a great decline in the price of almost every thing was looked for, and it was confidently expected that prices would be as low as they are in this country.

The order recently issued by the American Government, prohibiting foreigners from digging gold on American soil, had given great satisfaction to the Americans in California, but was by no means relished by the foreigners. It was apprehended that this order would cause some trouble, as the authorities were not prepared to enforce its provisions over so large a tract of country as that in which the operation of searching for gold was carried on.

Mr. Wethered passed through the *placers*, or places where gold is found, and saw many persons engaged in the toilsome operation. He states that the sufferings of the diggers, in many cases, were extreme. Want of proper food, clothing, and shelter at night, combined with the reckless habits of many of them, caused much sickness and frequently sudden deaths. The climate, however, was very healthy, generally, and prudent persons were exempt from sickness. It was estimated at San Francisco that about four millions of dollars worth of gold had been collected up to the time Mr. Wethered left there.

Slaves for California.—The Washington Era is informed that several parties of slaves have been sent out from the South for California, and that individuals, as well as companies, from that section, are taking slaves with them; one company passed through Washington the other day with eight or ten slaves. Arrangements are in progress in this country for the establishment of a press in California, to advocate the pro-slavery side of the Territorial question.

The Era also states that Mr. Crane, a Southern gentleman, recently editor of the Richmond (Va.) Southerner, is about to establish a paper in California that will dispute every inch of ground against the introduction of slavery in that territory; and being a southern man he can derive his arguments from experience.

Great Surgical Operation.—Professor Washington L. Atlee, of the new Pennsylvania College of Medicine, performed an operation on Thursday, the 15th ult., which stamps him as one of the ablest surgeons of the day. The operation was performed in the presence of several eminent physicians. The tumor, consisting of the right ovary, was of a solid, fibrous structure, and immovably attached to the bones of the pelvis. It weighed 8 lbs., and measured around its largest circumference 2 feet 3 inches, its smallest 23 inches, being the largest fibrous tumor ever removed by this operation. The incision through the walls of the abdomen, necessary to remove it, was 15 inches in length. The patient, aged 29 years, a married lady, and the mother of four children, is now considered out of danger, no symptom having occurred to interfere with her rapid recovery. A mixture of chloroform and ether was used to an extent to destroy the sense of pain, but not consciousness. This is the first time this operation has been performed in Philadelphia.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Dead Bodies in Barrels.—We see it stated in the *Boston Traveller* that at the Lowell railroad depot, on Thursday last, four barrels, which, by their smell, attracted attention, were opened, and found to contain dead bodies, packed in straw and rum. The rum had leaked out, which caused the bodies to decay, and produced the discovery. They were from a medical college in Baltimore to one in New Hampshire. The authorities of the city were notified of the fact, but found no evidence that the bodies were illegally obtained, and did not interfere in the matter. If it is necessary, which we think rather doubtful, thus to transport dead bodies about the country, care should be taken to prevent such unpleasant exposures.

A Heroine.—Mr. Johns, owner of the saw mill at Industry, a few miles below Cincinnati, was stunned by the stroke of a cable while endeavoring to secure a raft of logs, on Friday last, and knocked into the river. His life was saved only by the intrepidity of his daughter, a young lady about 18 years of age, who plunged in after him and held his head above the water until assistance arrived to their rescue.

Removals from Office.—Independent, the correspondent of the North American, makes the following proper remarks concerning removals and appointments:—

"The number of applicants for office is less than has been witnessed under any change of Administration within the last twelve years, and the respectability is equally marked. When men possessing high claims to political favor, and seconded by the most undoubted evidence of competency and fitness for the positions to which they aspire, are brought before the cabinet, its members may well hesitate in making selections, and if they are not prompt in meeting the public demand, some allowance ought to be made for the difficulty of discriminating between pretensions which may be properly pronounced as almost equally meritorious.

Removals will be made of all persons who are incompetent, who have neglected their official duties or interfered in elections. Any other policy would be ruinous, and it may be safely asserted as a general principle, that the Administration which would retain its enemies in office to the disparagement of its friends, who had previously been proscribed, would deserve little more than contempt from the country. The public man who maintains any other doctrine, is unworthy of confidence; and though he may succeed for a time in silencing the hostility of his opponents, there must come a day when he will be visited with the ingratitude of those whom he protected and the scorn of those whom he deserted. There is, however, a proper and a decent mode of distributing the public patronage, which should be practiced conformably to the rule of moderation, which General Taylor announced before his election. The country should see that while the Administration intends to sustain the interests which brought it into power, it also has higher and more national aims than the mere division of the spoils."

Government Appointments.—It is understood that the Cabinet have decided that in all appointments, the locality of the appointee shall constitute a cardinal consideration—that is, that men shall not be imported from a distant place to fill appointments in a given locality, provided competent and faithful men resided in said locality, and desire or will accept the office.

Duelling in the Bay State.—A Bill has passed the Massachusetts Legislature, and approved by the Governor, rendering every person who fights by previous arrangement liable to ten years imprisonment or \$5000 fine. Every one who attends such a fight, as aid, second or surgeon, or in any way encourages and promotes it, shall be liable to serve five years in the State Prison, or three years in the County Jail, or to be fined \$1000. Any one who leaves the State to fight is punishable with five years imprisonment or \$5000 fine.

Anti-Capital.—During the past month petitions from 58 towns, signed by 5,060 persons, praying for the abolition of abolition of capital punishment, have been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature by J. M. Spear.

A Terrible Smash.—They had a terrible smash-up of freight on the Northern Road, at Canaan, N. H. on Monday of last week. Damage reported at \$10,000. Two freight trains were on the way up. The first was delayed by the snow, and backed to a stopping place below, fearing interference with an expected up train. The two trains, at a curve, came together, one at the rate of ten miles the hour, the other five. The engine of the advancing train and cars were scattered in a glorious confusion. One man only was injured—a broken ankle.

A company of emigrants to Texas from Monroe co., Georgia, were attacked with cholera, after leaving N. Orleans, and at the last accounts eighteen of the company had been buried—seven negroes in one grave. Some of them died in three hours after they were attacked. The party was composed of six families with their servants, in all 77 persons.

Guatemala.—Letters of an authentic character from Guatemala, of dates from the 5th of January to the 12th of February, have been received by the National Intelligencer, from which we learn that Mr. Hise, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States to that State (Central America) had not been able to present himself to its President, because there existed upon his arrival, no Government at all, the country being in the midst of anarchy, revolution, and civil war.

A number of persons are engaged in organizing the means for the establishment of an express line between St. Louis and San Francisco—the project being to make four trips each way during the year. It is said that they have provided the requisite ponton, baggage, provision, and passenger wagons, and it is expected that the trip will be made in sixty to seventy-five days.

The bills extending the charters of the Lancaster Bank and the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company for fifteen years from the expiration of their present charters, have passed both branches of the Legislature, and received the Executive approval.

Money not Contagious.—An Aberdeen paper states that whilst the prayer book, together with all the clothes of a deceased cholera patient, were carefully burnt, six £1 notes, found on his person, were religiously preserved.

Correspondence of the North American.

LONDON, March 23, 1849.

The affairs of Europe assume a more serious aspect from day to day. Wars, and rumors of wars are announced by every mail. The most formidable preparations appear to have been made by nearly all the European States for a long and severe contest. The movements of Russia are narrowly watched. The Czar is pushing forward large numbers of troops; his forces in the Danubian provinces are greatly increased, and it is estimated that he will soon have 120,000 troops in Moldavia and Transylvania. Turkey is alarmed, and is preparing her forces. England and France, through their Ministers at the Porte, have protested against the demands of Russia. Russia replies that she will send her fleets into the Mediterranean. The intrigues of Russia at Constantinople have been known for a long time. Turkey is preparing a formidable fleet, and she can bring forward an army of 200,000 men.

Prussia is arming rapidly. She has taken a strong position, and declares that the first step of interference on the part of Russia in Germany, will be the signal of a declaration of war. Armaments are forming on a most extensive scale, and orders for the movement of troops are already drawn up and signed. The whole population of Prussia liable to service, are called out. The Prince of Prussia has signified his willingness to act as Commander in Chief. Russia will act as the friend of Denmark, and this will only increase the difficulties between Denmark and Prussia.

Austria is threatened by Italy, and the war in Piedmont will soon be renewed. In the Italian States, 150,000 men are now under arms. The old Austrian General Radezky has an equal number of troops. But Austria is involved with Hungary, where she is suffering severely by a guerilla war of an harassing kind.

Denmark, supported by Russia, demands fifteen millions of florins from Prussia as an indemnity for the war, and if this demand is accepted, she promises to resign Holstein to Germany.—It is stated that Prussia has treated this demand with contempt, and has ordered 120,000 troops to take the field forthwith in Schleswig.

Sardinia has given notice to Austria that she considers the armistice at an end, and she has already commenced hostilities against Austria for her encroachments on the Italian territories. In one manifesto Sardinia says that the old treaties, and claims arising from hereditary descent, now stand for nothing, as Europe has acknowledged the necessity of reconstructing "universal public right on a new basis."

The strangely conflicting accounts that are published here and abroad respecting the precise position of European affairs, render it almost impossible to ascertain how they stand at the present time, but that a general European war will soon take place, is generally believed. Whether England and France will be involved in the conflict no one can foretell. France has as much as she can attend to in keeping down revolution within her own boundaries. England is overwhelmed by a depressed trade at home, constant trouble in Ireland, difficulties in Canada, and a terrible war in India. Although the last mail from the East brought no disastrous news, yet the worst apprehensions are felt that another serious battle will take place and that the British army may be destroyed by the daring and desperate Sikh troops.

Russia.—The Emperor has issued a ukase to all the official departments, informing them, that in the year 1849 they are not to present any petitions whatever for an increase of salary or pecuniary assistance of any kind, because the country will require extraordinary pecuniary resources for the consolidation of the whole army. Whoever acts contrary to this ukase is to be subjected to severe punishment. This ukase is one of immense importance at this moment, for a prohibition of the kind has not been known in the memory of man, and clearly indicates that the Czar has very extensive projects, for the carrying out of which he is reserving his finances. One of the most important tokens relative to measures about to be taken in the present position of the affairs of the North, is the fact, that a Russian squadron has already received orders to cruise in the East Sea.

Cholera in Great Britain.—The intelligence by the Niagara represents the cholera as fast disappearing in Great Britain. The total of cases had reached 14,304, of which 1200 were in the metropolitan districts, about 1100 in the country, and more than 12,000 in Scotland. The total deaths have been 3,464, bearing about the same proportion in the several districts as the total number of cases. Limerick seems to have suffered severely. In Paris the malady has again appeared, but not to an alarming extent.

Eviction and Depopulation in Ireland.—The process of eviction of tenants appears to be proceeding with great energy in some portions of Ireland. The Limerick and Clare Examiner reports that in one union in Kilrush 13,000 persons have suffered eviction; 5000 have been unhoused in the county of Limerick, and law processes are out for the demolition of 1000 houses more. 50 houses have recently been emptied of occupiers on the lands of Kildymo, and the demolition proceeds at a rate so sweeping and so rapid, that on some properties 40 farm houses, of every description, have been dashed down in a day.

The Lumber Business on the Susquehanna this spring is unusually active. The Harrisburg papers speak of immense arks which have floated down, and the Columbia Spy holds the following cheering language:

Our borough has been unusually busy the past week, caused by the arrival from the headwaters of the river of an immense army of lumbermen, and as we looked out upon the broad waters from our office window, the other day, we were almost persuaded that another bridge was in course of construction—so well lined was the shore, and even to a great distance out was the river filled with lumber and rafts, that one might "walk the waters like a thing of life." The river is in excellent running order at present, with fair prospects of its remaining so for some time. Although millions of feet have been landed here, a great quantity has passed down the river, seeking other markets. The retail rates have not been affected in consequence of this arrival—prices remain firm at our former quotations.

Death of Commander Shubrick.—Commander IRLINE SHUBRICK, of the United States Navy, suddenly expired at Wilmington, Del. about 12 o'clock on Thursday night week, of disease of the heart. He was in his 52d year, and was a brave officer. He distinguished himself in the last war with England—was with Decatur at Algiers in 1807—was at the destruction of Quallah Batoon, Africa, in 1832—and at last had his health shattered by a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico in 1846, from which he never recovered. He was a brother of Commodore Shubrick.

Mr. Cobden, in discussing in Parliament the question of reducing the army, thus alluded to this country in connection with the alleged necessity of keeping troops to preserve order in large cities.—

How is it in American towns? You have in many of them as large a population as you have in towns of this country. New York is larger than Liverpool, yet you have there neither a soldier or a barrack of any sort. They have in New York conflicting interests, opposing classes, and a constant influx of foreigners, as they have in Liverpool: they have an ever-varying population, including emigrants from Germany and Ireland—as much as we have in any town in England, yet the peace is preserved there; and I say what Englishmen can do in New York they can do here, and that there is no necessity for a military force to maintain the peace of the country if the people are fairly represented and properly counselled.

Cholera at the West.—The Western papers continue to bring us accounts of the prevalence of the cholera in all the towns along the Ohio and Mississippi.—There had been two deaths at Corydon, Ia., during the week ending the 4th.—There had been three deaths in Nashville, since the 27th ult., while in Clarksville there had been some 50 cases and eight deaths. The steamer Gen. Pike, which arrived at Cincinnati on the 5th inst., had six deaths from cholera on board.

The U. S. Senate.—It is not a little remarkable as indicating the progress of our country in population, that the Senate at present consists of the same number as the House of Representatives in the first Congress.

Increase of the Faculty.—The four Medical colleges of Philadelphia have conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon no less than 435 students, who, during the past winter, have been attending the lectures of these institutions.—They were divided as follows: University of Pennsylvania, 190; Jefferson College, 148; Pennsylvania College, 36; Philadelphia College, 21.

Flogging in Schools.—The trustees of the Baltimore Public Schools lately tried the experiment of abolishing flogging in those institutions, but found it would not answer with the Baltimore boys; so the use of the rod has been resumed.

Morals in Texas.—A Galveston paper, deprecating the number of divorces granted at the recent session of the Legislature of Texas, says, in that State the marriage contract is not as binding as a horse trade.

Preservation of Goods under Water.—The Cincinnati Mercury notices the recovery of various articles from the wreck of the steamer Tennessee, which was sunk in the Mississippi above Vicksburg, in February, 1823. Among these was a silver watch in a remarkable state of preservation, a razor, pistols, &c., besides a quantity of silk goods, which when dried proved to be as sound as ever. They were recovered by Mr. Mathis, who, when he commenced working upon the wreck, found it covered to the depth of ten feet with mud, which he removed with a pump made for the purpose, and afterwards with the same instrument cleared the mud out of the cabin. He then descended with a submarine armor and explored the staterooms, some 40 or 50 feet under water.

What an uncomfortable situation for a hungry but bashful man, at an oyster supper, is a seat between two beautiful girls—one with sparkling black eyes, jet ringlets, and rosy cheeks and lips—the other with soft blue eyes, sunny tresses and snowy neck—both laughing and talking to you at the same time!

The Hon. JOHN McLEAN, of the Supreme Court, has been elected President of the American Sunday School Union. He has been for many years one of the Vice Presidents.

The Cholera—Terrible Havoc.—We learn by the last arrival from Europe that the cholera had broken out in Paris. The Journal of the 12th says that ten cases were declared on the day previous, at the Hospital de la Charite, that several cases had occurred in the army, and that about fifty deaths had taken place in private houses. Cholera has also broken out in Bergen, Norway, and was making serious havoc among the poor fishermen on the Coast and in the Fiords. On some of the farms whole families had been swept off. In the city, 901 cases had already occurred, of which 501 had been fatal. Upwards of ten were occurring daily. This is a large number out of a population not exceeding 24,000.—The papers state that at Esperer the fishermen are dying so fast that they have been compelled to carry the bodies to an uninhabited islet, and merely cover them with a few planks, where they were rotting and being devoured by the birds of prey.

Death of a Missionary.—The last steamer brought to Boston intelligence of the death of the Rev. Wm. J. Popham, missionary of the American Board at Amoy. He was lost at sea Jan. 5th, in attempting to leave a schooner in which he had taken passage for Hong Kong, and which was wrecked two days from the point of his destination. Mr. Popham was a most excellent laborer, in connection with the Reformed Dutch Church. He is the first missionary of the Board who has been lost at sea.

Good Pay for a Republican President.—The French constitution fixes the salary of the President of the Republic at 600,000 francs per annum, or about \$10,000 per month. It being impossible to propose an increase of salary in the face of that distinct provision, a law has been passed allowing him an additional sum of \$10,000 per month for "expenses of representation," or for balls, entertainments, &c. &c. By this arrangement the President is made to touch the sum of \$660 per day.

The Pictures and Statues of the Vatican.—The Roman Republic, we see, in order to raise the sinews of war, propose to sell the Paintings and other objects of art that decorate the Vatican. Pope Pius 9th protests against it, as sacrilegious, and declares in advance, he will recognize no such sale.

We should not be surprised, if amid the troubles at Rome, British gold should secure some of the finest Statuary and Paintings of the Eternal City.

A Great Nursery.—Perhaps the largest nursery in the world is Booth's, in Holstein, one of the Danish provinces.—It consists of one hundred and eighty acres, and requires, on an average, one hundred and thirty men and twenty women to cultivate it. Eighty packers are employed during the packing season. The average profit, for the last thirty years, has been \$15,000 annually, though at one time, for twelve years, the sale of dahlias alone netted \$50,000 per annum, and to which eleven acres are still devoted. Some rare Orchideous plants sell for \$300 each. Of this family of plants, they have two thousand varieties, and two thousand of the dahlia. The collection of ornamental trees is enormous.—*Maine Cultivator.*

A Town partially destroyed by an Earthquake.—Advises from Wellington, New Zealand, to Nov. 17, states that that town has been visited by a series of earthquakes of a most alarming and prolonged nature, by which that flourishing town had been reduced almost to a heap of ruins, the edifices of brick and stone being more or less injured, and in many instances, totally destroyed.

The surrender of the city of Moulton (India) to the British army, which took place on the 23d January, has been already announced. We find in an English paper the following accounts of the treasures which fell into the hands of its captors:

On the 23d, Major Wheeler commenced his researches for the reputed wealth contained within these walls. He was accompanied on the occasion by an old bedridden Mistress of Sawur Mull's time. Thus was a clue obtained to the whereabouts of those vast subterranean store-houses of which we have heard. The treasures discovered in the subterranean chambers of the citadel appear to be altogether of oriental magnificence and of Asiatic profusion.—& all these treasures have been awarded as prizes to the captors by the will of his excellency the Governor General! Descending into the caves in which the treasures of the fortress had been accumulated, the inspecting officer is said to have found opium, indigo, salt, sulphur and drugs of every description heaped together in endless profusion; enormous hoards of wheat on one hand, on the other almost inexhaustible stores of rice; stacks of ghee vessels brimming with their unctuous contents; bales upon bales of costly shawls and gorgeous silks; chest after chest crammed with scabbards, blazing with gold and jewels; tiers of copper canisters filled with gold mohurs.

"My poor pen," says a correspondent of the Delhi Gazette, "cannot describe the variety of wealth displayed to the inquisitive eye. Tumbrils, under strong guards, have been moving to and fro with gold coin all the day. And, in addition to this, three or four crores of specie are already discovered—one crore of rupees being one million of pounds sterling!—The quantity of loose gunpowder in every hole and corner is surprising; the largest collections are those in the vicinity of the heaps of arms thrown away by the garrison before making their exit."